



Middle Stage English

BOOK III

FOR CLASS VIII

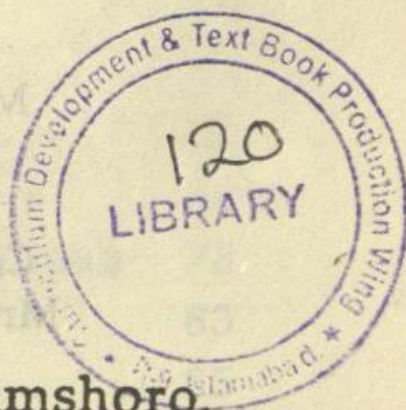
SPECIMEN

SINDH TEXTBOOK BOARD
JAMSHORO, SINDH

MIDDLE
STAGE
ENGLISH
BOOK II

FOR CLASS VIII

SPECIMEN



FOR
Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro.

PUBLISHED BY

SH. SHAUKAT ALI & SONS

Urdu Bazar, M. A. Jinnah Road, Karachi - 74200

Phone : 2217767 - 2637577

All rights reserved with the Sindh Textbook Board
Jamshoro.

Prepared by the Sindh Textbook Board and approved
by the Education Department, Govt. of Sindh, as sole
textbook for schools in the Province of Sindh.

Authors

Mr. Ishaque Baig Mirza
Mr. Qalandar Shah
Mr. Miskeen Ahmad Mansoor
Miss. Philomena Joseph
Mr. Shujauddin Khan

Editor

Mr. Shujauddin Khan

Chief Editor and Consultant

Mr. Masood Ahmad Qureshi

Printers

Sindh Offset Printers
Karachi.

CONTENTS

Lesson	Page
1. The Conquest of Makkah	1
2. The Wise Sheikh	9
3. Some Curious Creatures	17
4. A Swing Song (<i>Poem</i>)	27
5. Dignity of Labour	31
6. Letters	38
7. The Sense of Law	48
8. To A Squirrel (<i>Poem</i>)	55
9. Scouting	57
10. The Nobel Prize	64
11. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah	73
12. Spring (<i>Poem</i>)	83
13. Allama Daudpota	85
14. The Moon	93
15. Drive the Nail Aright Boys (<i>Poem</i>)	100
16. Self Help	103
17. The Eskimos	111
18. The Boatman (<i>Poem</i>)	118
19. Some Suitable Careers	121
20. Modern Inventions	129

CONTENTS

Lesson		Page
1.	The Conquest of Makkah	1
2.	The Wise Sheikh	9
3.	Some Curious Creatures	17
4.	A Swing Song (Poem)	27
5.	Dignity of Labour	31
6.	Letters	38
7.	The Sense of Law	48
8.	To A Spunrel (Poem)	55
9.	Scouting	57
10.	The Nobel Prize	64
11.	Qasid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah	73
12.	Spring (Poem)	83
13.	Allama Iqbal	88
14.	The Moon	93
15.	Drive the Nail Right Boys (Poem)	100
16.	Self Help	103
17.	The Eskimos	111
18.	The Postman (Poem)	115
19.	Some Suitable Careers	121
20.	Modern Inventions	130

THE CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

God has sent many prophets for the proper guidance of mankind. They all taught us to be good and to do good. Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the last of the prophets. He was born in 571* A.D. at Makkah. The people of Makkah liked him. They highly admired his truthfulness, honesty and sense of duty. They gave him the title of "Al-Amin", which means "the trustworthy." He received God's message at the age of 40, and began to preach Islam. He told the people of Makkah not to worship idols but the One God Who is the Creator of the entire universe. The people of Makkah who worshipped idols, turned against him. They became his enemies. They did not want him to preach Islam. The Holy Prophet left Makkah with his followers and came to Medina. The people of Medina received him with open arms. They were very happy to see the Prophet of God among them.

Six years passed by. The Muslims could not go to Makkah to perform Haj. They wanted to go to the holy city to visit their homes. The Holy Prophet knew the strong desire of his followers. He decided to visit Makkah. He started for Makkah with 1400 men to perform Umra. It was the month

* According to some histories the birth year of the Holy Prophet is 570 A.D.

of Dhul Qad. During this month war was unlawful throughout Arabia. The Quresh, however, did not want that Muhammed (peace be upon him) should enter Makkah. They came to stop him. He took a different track. He stopped at a place called Hudebia, fifteen kilometres away from Makkah. The Quresh were not ready to allow him and his followers to enter the city. The Holy Prophet sent to them Hazrat Usman as a messenger. Hazrat Usman told the Quresh that the Holy Prophet had come only to perform Umra. The Quresh did not agree. The news spread that Hazrat Usman had been murdered by the Quresh. It was a very painful news for the Holy Prophet. The Muslims were very angry. The Holy Prophet sat under a tree. He asked his followers to take an oath to punish the Quresh if the news was correct. They all agreed to fight to the end. This is known as Baite-Rizwan. But the news was false. Hazrat Usman came back after a few days.

The Quresh were afraid. They agreed to come to terms with the Muslims. An agreement was reached between the Holy Prophet and the Quresh on 13th March 628 A. D. It was called the treaty of Hudebia. It seemed to be in favour of the Quresh. The Holy Prophet went back that year without performing Umra.

The treaty of Hudebia brought very good results for the Muslims. The following year they visited Makkah. The Quresh left the city to them for three days.

There were two tribes: Khuzaa and Banu Bakar. They were enemies of each other. The

Khuzaa became friendly with the Holy Prophet and Banu Bakar with the Quresh. The Banu Bakar, with the help of the Quresh attacked the Khuzaa. Many of the Khuzaas were killed and injured. The Khuzaas came to the Holy Prophet for help. He agreed to help them. The Quresh had helped the Banu Bakar against the treaty of Hudebia. The Holy Prophet asked the Quresh to pay compensation to the injured Khuzaas or cut off connections with the Banu Bakar or end the treaty of Hudebia. The Quresh chose the last term. The treaty of Hudebia was, accordingly, terminated.

The Holy Prophet decided to attack Makkah. He left Medina and advanced towards Makkah. He was leading the largest army Medina had ever seen. When he came near Makkah, his forces increased to ten thousand men. Abu Sufyan, one of the enemies of the Muslims, was terrified to see the great army of Islam. He told the Quresh that Muhammad (peace be upon him) had brought such a large and powerful army that they could not face it. The Quresh were afraid of the soldiers of Islam. They did not dare to fight. The Holy Prophet entered Makkah as a conqueror.

Makkah was conquered on 19th January 630 A. D. corresponding to the 10th of Ramazan in the eighth year of the Hijrat. It was a great victory for the Muslims. God helped the Holy Prophet to defeat the enemies of Islam. Makkah was under his control. The Quresh were at his mercy. They were the people who had been the bitterest enemies of the Holy Prophet. They made every effort to stop the preaching of Islam. They had been very

cruel to the Muslims for a long time. They wanted to murder the Holy Prophet. Now they were the defeated people. They feared a revengeful treatment for their misdeeds in the past. They thought that they would be treated in the same way as they had treated the Holy Prophet. They feared and waited for their fate.

The Holy Prophet showed great mercy. He was, as usual, kind and forgiving. He did not think of revenge. He forgave them. Every sympathy was shown to them. He plainly told them that they would not be punished for their wrong doings in the past. It was the best example of kindness and forgiveness.

The Quresh were surprised. They wondered how an enemy could be forgiven. The kindness shown by the Holy Prophet won them over forever. With the conquest of Makkah their hearts were also conquered. They embraced Islam and became faithful followers of the Holy Prophet. The act of general forgiveness brought about a change of heart in them. It changed their lives. They had learnt that forgiveness is better than revenge.

EXERCISES

Comprehension

- A. Write Yes or No after each sentence:-
1. Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born at Makkah. _____
 2. The people of Medina gave him the title of Al-Amin. _____

3. "Al-Amin" means the trustworthy. _____
4. Hudebia was a city. _____
5. Makkah was a little village. _____
6. Baite-Rizwan was a treaty. _____
7. The Khuzaa was a tribe. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. Where was the Holy Prophet born?
(a) at Medina (b) at Makkah (c) at Hudebia
2. When did the Holy Prophet begin to preach Islam?
(a) at the age of 40 (b) at the age of 60
(c) at the age of 20.
3. In which of the following months was war unlawful in Arabia?
(a) Safar (b) Ramazan (c) Dhul-Qad.
4. Why did the Holy Prophet ask his followers to take an oath?
(a) to go to Medina (b) to punish the Quresh
(c) to live at Hudebia.
5. Where is Hudebia?
(a) near Medina (b) near the sea (c) near Makkah.
6. Who broke the treaty of Hudebia?
(a) the Khuzaa (b) the Quresh
(c) the Holy Prophet.
7. How did the Holy Prophet deal with the Quresh?
(a) killed them (b) punished them
(c) forgave them.

C. The words which have almost the same meanings like *look* and *see* are called synonyms. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Synonyms
_____ receive	1. do
_____ want	2. prepared
_____ see	3. beneath
_____ perform	4. pact
_____ ready	5. wish
_____ allow	6. hope
_____ under	7. success

_____ treaty	8. get
_____ expect	9. permit
_____ victory	10. look

D. Words which have almost the opposite meanings like *good* and *bad* are called antonyms. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Antonyms
_____ good	1. far
_____ honesty	2. cruel
_____ enemy	3. punish
_____ strong	4. small
_____ agree	5. short
_____ near	6. disagree
_____ great	7. bad
_____ long	8. friend
_____ kind	9. dishonesty
_____ forgive	10. weak

E. Fill in the blanks from words given in the list below:-

liked preach chance visit unlawful
afraid treaty dare forgave conqueror

1. The Quresh were _____ of the Muslims.
2. The Holy Prophet _____ the Quresh.
3. The people of Makkah _____ the Holy Prophet.
4. War was _____ in the month of Dhul-Qad.
5. The Quresh did not _____ to fight with the Muslims.
6. The Holy Prophet decided to _____ Makkah.
7. The _____ of Hudebia was ended by the Quresh.
8. The Holy Prophet entered Makkah as a _____.
9. The Holy Prophet began to _____ Islam at the age of forty.
10. The Muslims had no _____ to perform Haj for a long time.

F. Tick mark (✓) the words with correct spellings:-

1. (a) prophat (b) prophit (c) prophet
2. (a) honisty (b) honesty (c) hanesty
3. (a) enemis (b) enimes (c) enemies

4. (a) desire (b) disire (c) dasire
5. (a) massanger (b) messenger (c) massenger
6. (a) agriment (b) agrement (c) agreement
7. (a) powerful (b) powerfull (c) pawarful
8. (a) solger (b) soldier (c) solder
9. (a) conquerer (b) conqueror (c) conqirer
10. (a) revange (b) rivenge (c) revenge

Structures

A. Substitution drill.

A. *Model:* He *was reading* a book.

_____ were singing a _____

Answer: They were singing a song.

1. _____ was writing a _____.
2. _____ were beating a _____.
3. _____ was throwing a _____.
4. _____ was breaking a _____.
5. _____ were making a _____.
6. _____ were killing a _____.
7. _____ was selling a _____.
8. _____ were pulling a _____.
9. _____ was buying a _____.
10. _____ was ringing a _____.

B. Select the right word and write it in the blank space:-

speaker	reader	preacher	driver
messenger	leader	killer	seller
writer	conqueror		

1. A person who sells is a _____.
2. A person who drives is a _____.
3. A person who kills is a _____.
4. A person who speaks is a _____.
5. A person who reads is a _____.
6. A person who preaches is a _____.
7. A person who conquers is a _____.
8. A person who brings a message is a _____.
9. A person who writes is a _____.
10. A person who leads is a _____.

C. Arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-

Example: forgave enemies prophet his the holy.

Answer: The Holy Prophet forgave his enemies.

1. conquered Muslims Makkah the.
2. is holy city Makkah a.
3. decided Holy the Prophet visit Makkah to.
4. month is Dhul-Qad a.

D. Join any two parts to make a sentence:-

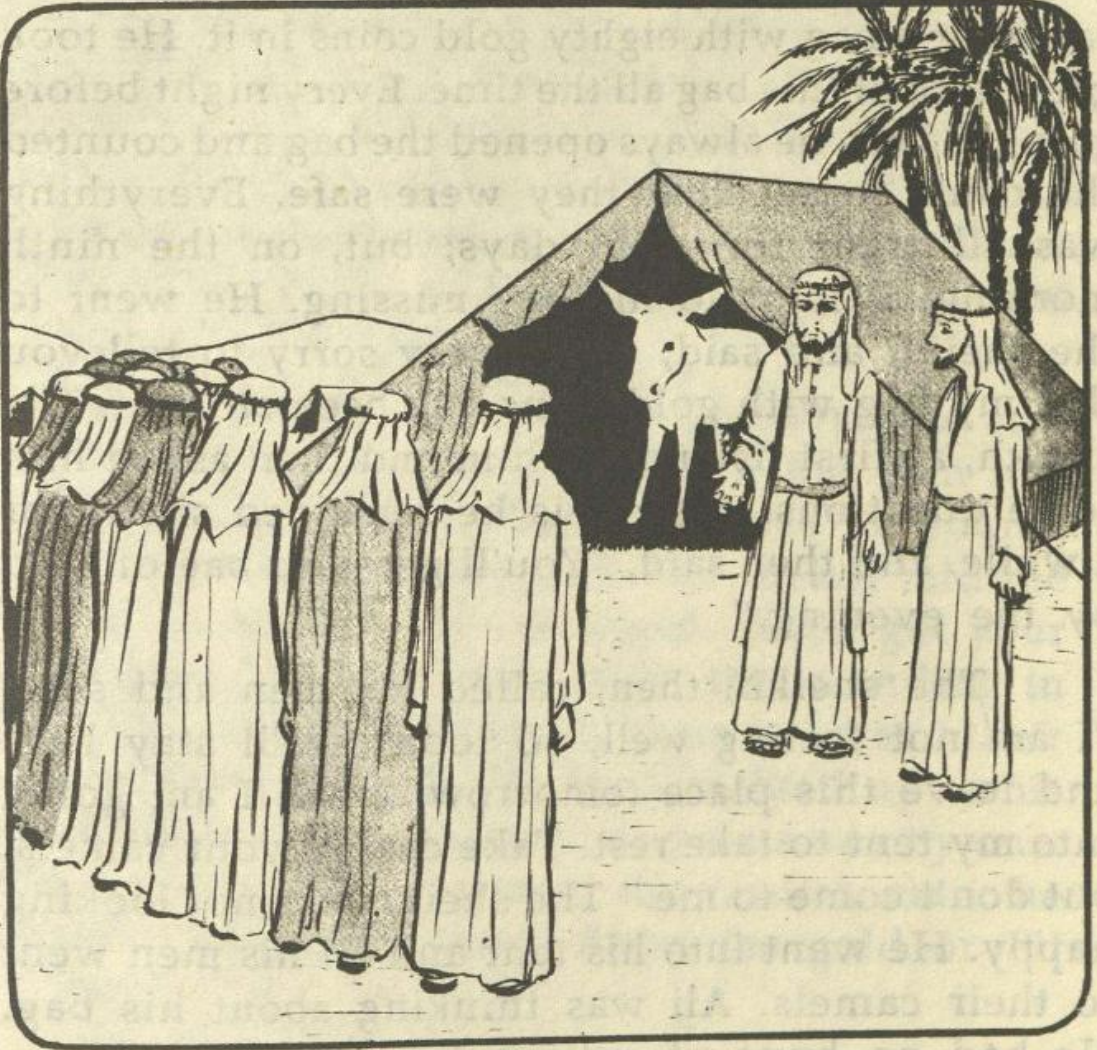
Part A

Part B

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Holy Prophet | is better than revenge |
| 2. The Quresh | is a holy city. |
| 3. Forgiveness | brought the message of God. |
| 4. Makkah | were the enemies of Islam. |
| 5. Medina | was conquered in 630 A.D. |

LESSON 2

THE WISE SHEIKH



A long time ago there was a traveller. His name was Ali. He had a very good friend named Sheikh Mahmood Moosa. The sheikh was a tall man with grey hair and dark eyes. Once, Ali was travelling with the sheikh. The sheikh had forty camels and nineteen men. They were crossing a

vast desert. The grey haired sheikh was riding a white donkey which was very dear to him. The donkey and the sheikh were together all day and they slept in the same tent. The sheikh's word was the only law for his men. They travelled in the day-time and rested at night.

The ninth day was a bad day for Ali. He was carrying a bag with eighty gold coins in it. He took great care of this bag all the time. Every night before going to bed, he always opened the bag and counted the coins to see that they were safe. Everything was all right for eight days; but, on the ninth morning, Ali found his bag missing. He went to the sheikh and said, "I am very sorry to tell you that my bag with gold coins has been stolen." The sheikh, at first listened to him and then asked him some questions. After this he remained silent for a while, and then said, "You'll get your bag of gold by the evening."

The sheikh, then, called his men and said, "I am not feeling well, so today we'll stay here and leave this place tomorrow. Now, I am going into my tent to take rest. Take care of your camels, but don't come to me." The sheikh was not looking happy. He went into his tent and all his men went to their camels. Ali was thinking about his bag. He had no hope of getting his money back.

After lunch, the sheikh came out of his tent. He was wearing his best clothes. He called his men. All of them left their camels and stood in a row in front of him. Ali was standing beside him. The sheikh did not say anything but looked at each

man for some time. At last he spoke in anger, "Someone has stolen the bag of my friend. No one else has come here. The thief is standing before me now. You all know that stealing is a bad thing. It is seven times worse when you steal from a guest. The traveller is our guest. It is our duty to take care of our guests and their things."

The sheikh stopped for a moment and spoke again, "You all know my donkey. The donkey is in my tent alone. God has given my donkey a power. With this power, it knows the thief. If a thief touches its tail, the donkey will make a loud noise. Now, I order each of you to go into my tent alone and pull the donkey's tail."

One by one, every man went into the tent and after a moment came back. All the men had gone in and come back but there was no sound. The traveller looked very sad. The sheikh told the traveller in his ear, "It's all right. You'll get your bag of gold." All the men were still standing in a row. The sheikh commanded them to spread their hands in front of them. He then, walked up to his men in the row and kissed their palms one by one. When he kissed the palm of the twelfth man, he shouted. "You dirty thief! Bring the gold or I'll kill you."

The thief fell down at the sheikh's feet and begged for forgiveness. After a moment the thief brought the bag of gold from under a stone, not far away. Ali was very happy to get back his bag. Quickly, he opened the bag and found that all the gold coins were there. Then the sheikh ordered two

of his men to beat the thief. After sometime, on Ali's request, the thief was pardoned.

After a few days, Ali said to the sheikh, "Please tell me how you found out the thief." The sheikh said, "I'll tell you, but you must not tell this to my men." Ali said, "No, I won't." He then spoke in a low voice, "Well, that day while I was in my tent, I prepared a thick paste of mint and rubbed it on the donkey's tail. When I was sure that the tail was smelling of mint, I came out of my tent. You remember each man went into the tent and pulled the donkey's tail except the thief. His hand alone had no smell of mint on it."

(Adapted from James Barton's "The Sheikh's White Donkey.")

EXERCISES

1. Comprehension

A. Write Yes or No after each statement:-

1. The sheikh was an old man. _____
2. Ali was travelling in a car. _____
3. The sheikh disliked his donkey. _____
4. The twelfth man was a thief. _____
5. The donkey made a loud noise. _____
6. The thief did not pull the tail. _____
7. The traveller was a rich man. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. Where did the donkey sleep every night?
(a) under a tree (b) in the tent
(c) with the camels.
2. What was stolen?
(a) ten donkeys (b) a camel
(c) the bag.

3. Where was the sheikh travelling?
(a) in an area of sand (b) in the forest
(c) among the mountains.
4. What did each man do in the sheikh's tent?
(a) stole gold coins (b) pulled the donkey's tail
(c) kissed the sheikh's hands.
5. Why did the sheikh kiss each man's palms?
(a) to show his love (b) to smell the mint
(c) to find out the dirty hands.
6. How did the sheikh know the thief?
(a) his hand had no smell of mint
(b) his face was pale from fear
(c) the gold coins were found in his pocket.
7. Why did the sheikh go into his tent?
(a) to take rest (b) to prepare a paste of mint
(c) he was not feeling well.

C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	List of synonyms
_____ row	1. single
_____ spread	2. strength
_____ command	3. unhappy
_____ prepare	4. say
_____ sad	5. extend
_____ power	6. hit
_____ alone	7. make
_____ excuse	8. pardon
_____ speak	9. order
_____ beat	10. line

D Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	List of antonyms
_____ pull	1. answer
_____ thick	2. close

-----	question	3. happy
-----	sad	4. dislike
-----	quickly	5. slowly
-----	forgive	6. push
-----	friend	7. unsafe
-----	safe	8. punish
-----	like	9. thin
-----	open	10. enemy

E. Fill in the blanks from the list of words given below:-

coins mint kissed guest sad
desert shout steals sheikh tent

1. The donkey slept in the _____.
2. The donkey's tail smelt of _____.
3. The sheikh _____ the palms of his men.
4. The thief _____ things.
5. The head of an Arab family or tribe is known as _____.
6. The _____ is an area without trees or water.
7. A _____ thing happened on ninth day.
8. Ali was the sheikh's _____.
9. _____ are money.
10. _____ means speak loudly.

F. Tick mark (✓) the words with correct spellings:-

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) nineth | (b) nienth | (c) ninth |
| 2. (a) thief | (b) theif | (c) thife |
| 3. (a) twelth | (b) twelfth | (c) twelveth |
| 4. (a) paist | (b) past | (c) pest |
| 5. (a) pam | (b) palm | (c) palme |
| 6. (a) lisen | (b) lesian | (c) listen |
| 7. (a) darty | (b) dirti | (c) dirty |
| 8. (a) moni | (b) maney | (c) money |
| 9. (a) drace | (b) dress | (c) drais |
| 10. (a) geast | (b) geust | (c) guest |

II. **Structures**

A. Substitution:-

Model: Someone has stolen the bag of my friend.

.....taken.....brother.
 Answer: *Someone has taken the bag of my brother*

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1. | _____ | opened | _____ | teacher. |
| 2. | _____ | locked | _____ | father. |
| 3. | _____ | torn | _____ | uncle. |
| 4. | _____ | put | _____ | aunt. |
| 5. | _____ | carried | _____ | cousin. |
| 6. | _____ | prepared | _____ | nephew. |
| 7. | _____ | found | _____ | niece. |
| 8. | _____ | made | _____ | sister. |
| 9. | _____ | unlocked | _____ | mother. |
| 10. | _____ | polished | _____ | guest. |

B. Choose the right word from the list and write in the blank space:-

teacher doctor writer traveller sheikh
 lawyer thief lover gardener postman

1. A person who steals, is a _____.
2. A person who brings a letter, is a _____.
3. A person who travels, is a _____.
4. A person who works in a garden, is a _____.
5. A person who writes, is a _____.
6. A person who loves, is a _____.
7. A person who practices law, is a _____.
8. A person who heads an Arab tribe, is a _____.
9. A person who practices medicine, is a _____.
10. A person who teaches, is a _____.

C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-

Example : feeling I very not well am.

Answer: I am not feeling very well.

1. my bag head the under I kept.
2. he his was dress best wearing.
3. the noise a will donkey loud make.
4. smell it his had hand on no mint of.
5. the sheikh's was word only the law his men for.
6. happy not the sheikh looking was.
7. the bag my friend of someone has stolen.

D. Join correctly the two parts of a sentence:-

Part I

1. The ninth day
2. The gold coins
3. On Ali's request the thief
4. Stealing from a guest
5. The grey-haired sheikh

Part II

- were safe.
- is seven times worse.
- rode a white donkey.
- was a bad day for Ali.
- was excused.

B. Choose the right word from the list and write in the blank space:-

teacher doctor writer traveller sheikh
lawyer thief lover gardener postman

1. A person who steals is a _____
2. A person who brings a letter is a _____
3. A person who travels is a _____
4. A person who works in a garden is a _____
5. A person who writes is a _____
6. A person who loves is a _____
7. A person who practices law is a _____
8. A person who leads an Arab tribe is a _____
9. A person who practices medicine is a _____
10. A person who teaches is a _____

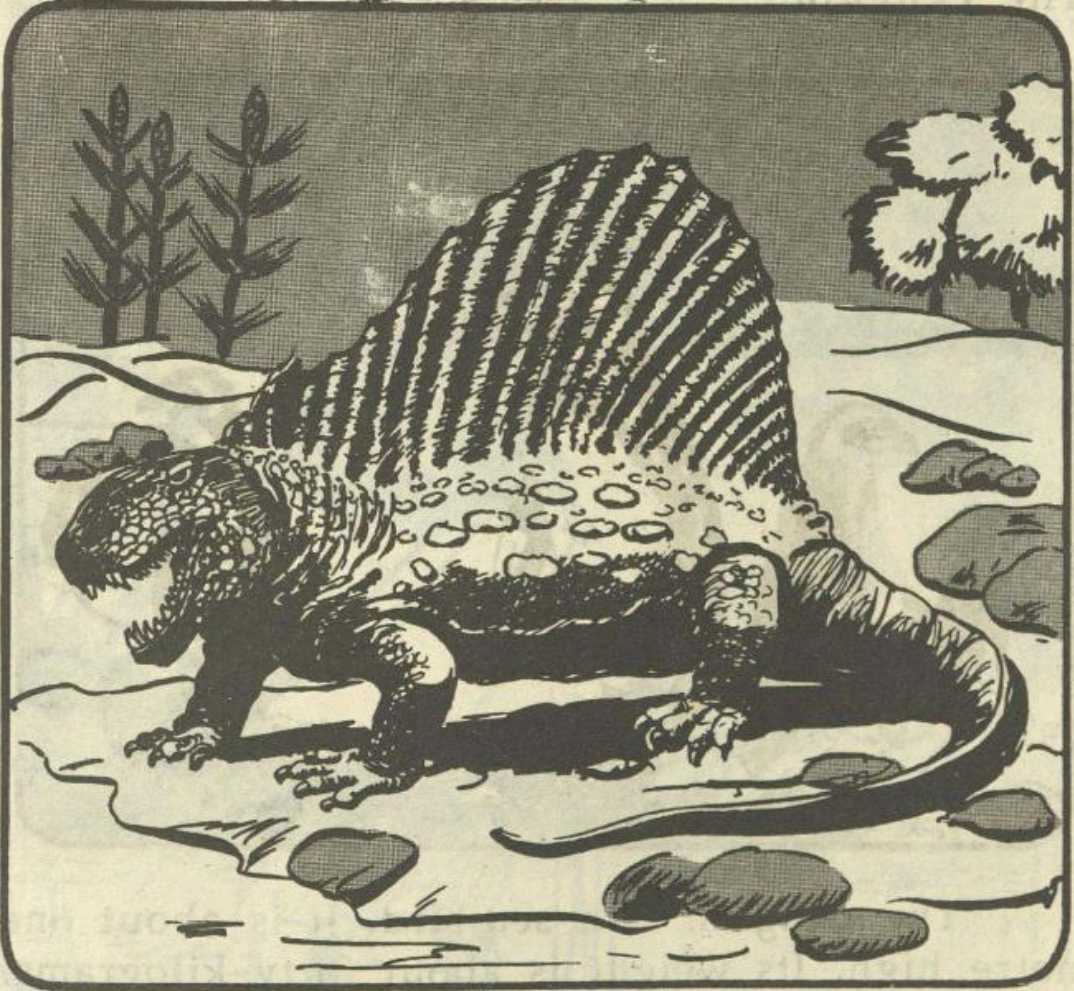
C. Rearrange each group of words to make a sentence.

1. I am not feeling very well. (I, am, not, feeling, very, well)
2. I kept my head under the bag. (I, kept, my, head, under, the, bag)
3. He was dressed too warmly. (he, was, dressed, too, warmly)
4. The noise will donkey loud make. (the, noise, will, donkey, loud, make)
5. The sheikh's was word only the law his men for. (the, sheikh's, was, word, only, the, law, his, men, for)
6. happy not the sheikh looking was. (happy, not, the, sheikh, looking, was)
7. the bag my friend of someone has stolen. (the, bag, my, friend, of, someone, has, stolen)

LESSON 3

SOME CURIOUS CREATURES

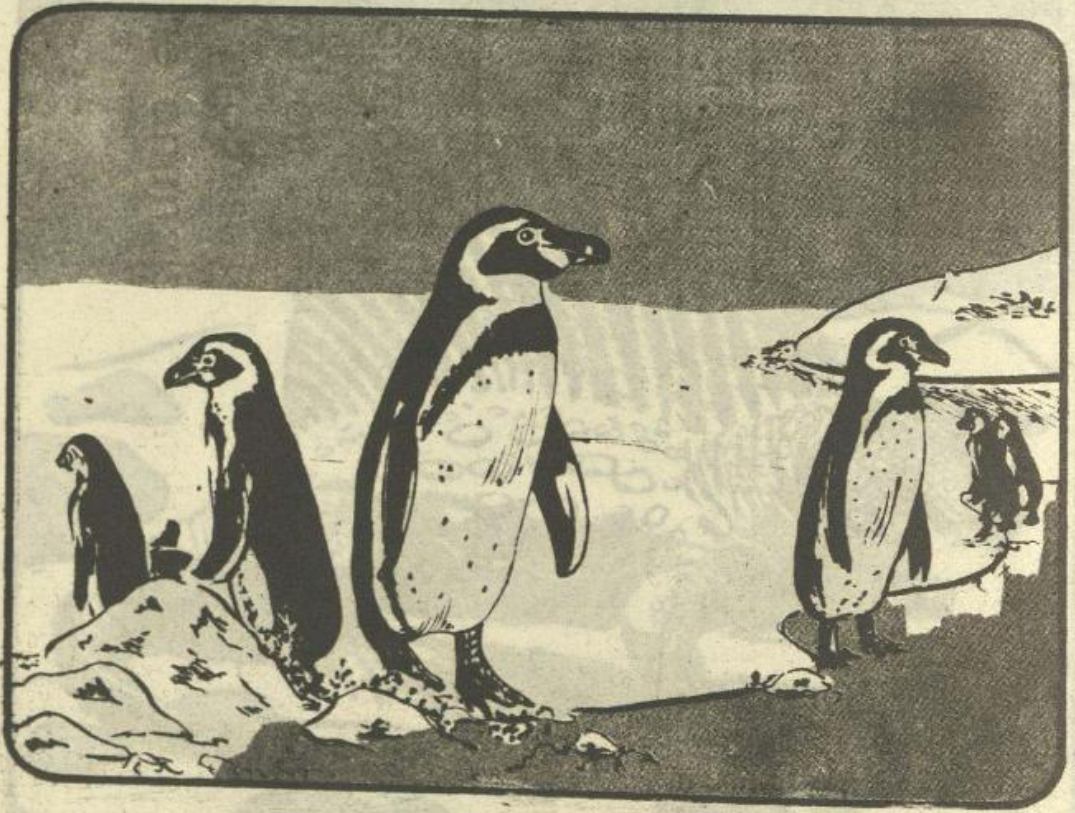
The Dinosaur



Lizards, tortoises, crocodiles and snakes are called reptiles. A long time ago when the earth was hot and dry like a desert, it was full of reptiles. Some reptiles were very big, but such large reptiles are no more found in the world. All of them died long ago. They were lizard-like animals which are

now known as dinosaurs. Some dinosaurs were the largest land animals. Some of them were about thirty metres long and ten metres high. These lizard like animals were four times as high as a camel. Our elephant weighs about five tons. In weight, five elephants are equal to one dinosaur.

The Penguin

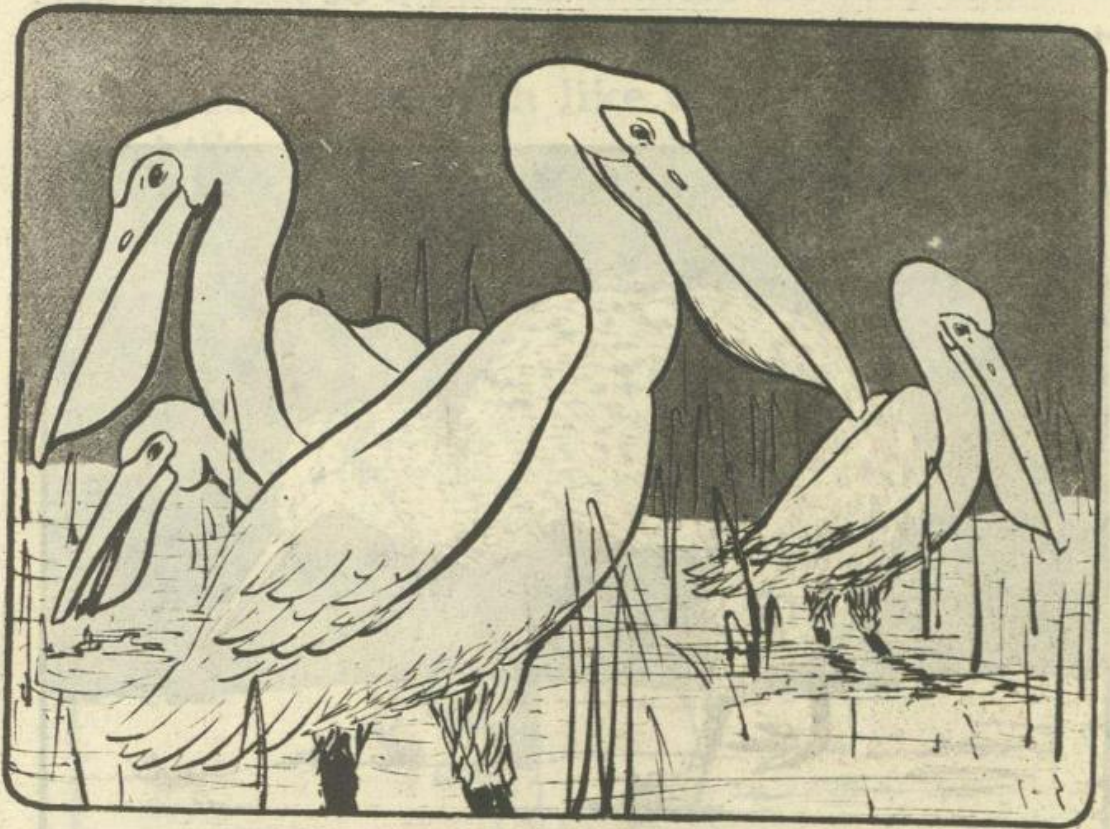


The penguin is a sea-bird. It is about one metre high. Its weight is about forty kilograms. It looks like a small fat man. Penguins always live together at one place. They have multi-coloured coats, grey on the back, white on the chest, black on the head and yellow round the neck. Their wings are very short; therefore they cannot fly, but they can swim and dive very well. Fish is their only

food. Penguins are found in the very cold areas of the Pacific and the Antarctic. They live where there are no human beings, therefore, they are not afraid of them.

Penguins stand in straight lines like students standing in the school assembly. When they are happy, they open their wings and show off their waist-coats. They move their heads all the time. They also bite when someone tries to catch them.

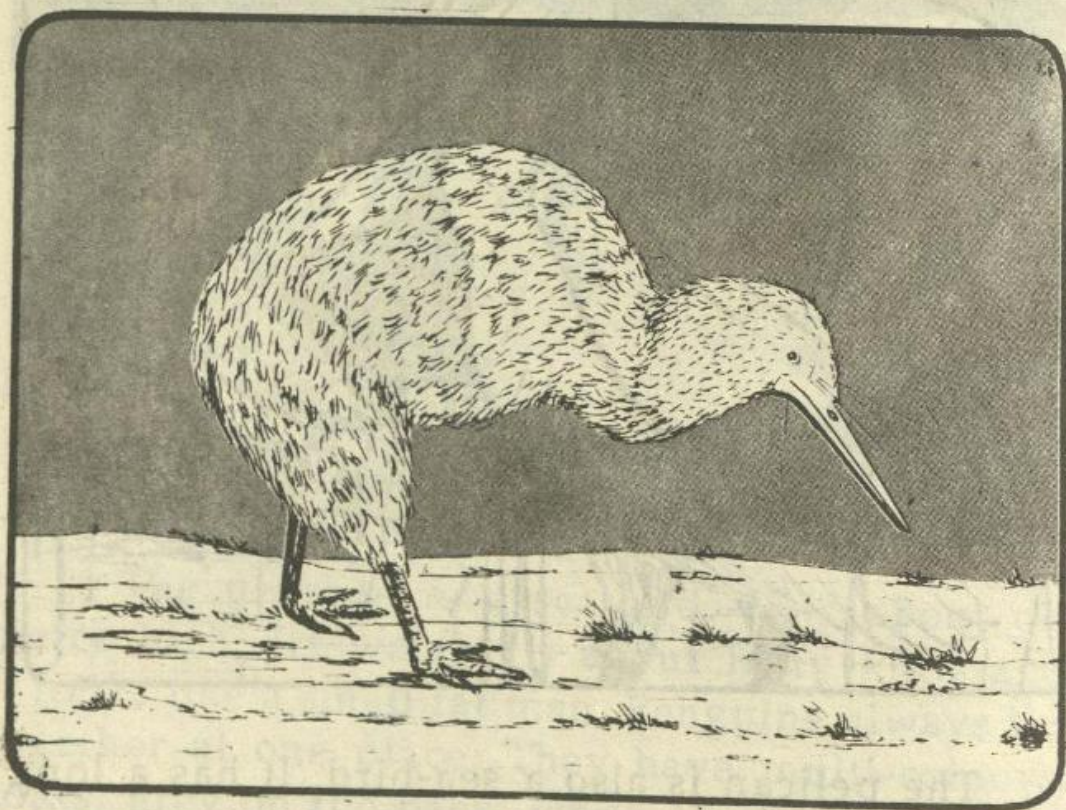
The Pelican



The pelican is also a sea-bird. It has a long and wide beak. There is a pouch of skin near its lower end. The pouch is used as a net to catch fish. This bird is mostly silent, but sometimes it makes a rough sound. It looks ugly on the land

while standing, but it looks very beautiful when it flies in the air. Its very long wings measure about three metres. It can swim very well. Like penguins, pelicans also live together at one place. They always go fishing in groups. They are found all over the world, but most of them live in Asia and America. Their food is fish. Pelicans also live in fresh water lakes. They make their nests on trees or on the ground. Baby pelicans are blind and featherless at the time of birth and look ugly. They eat chewed fish for sometime till they grow up.

The Kiwi



The kiwi is also a bird. It is found only in New Zealand. It is about the size of a hen, but it has a very long and thin beak. Its nose is at

the end of its beak. The kiwi's tail is very short. Its wings are short and they are hidden in its feathers. Its feathers are grey-brown and they look like hair. Its wings are not good for flying, but its legs are strong and are good for running. It is afraid of human beings. The kiwi is a timid bird.

It hides or sleeps in the day-time, but at night it comes out and looks for its food. It eats worms and insects. When a kiwi sleeps, it rolls up like a ball. It lives in holes like rabbits. Its egg is very big and heavy for its size. The New Zealanders like its meat so much, that there are very few kiwis left now in New Zealand. If we want kiwis not to disappear from earth like dinosaurs, we should stop killing them.

The Kangaroo



The kangaroo is an Australian four-footed plant-eating animal. Its colour is reddish brown or grey. It is heavier than a goat. Its body is about two metres long with a long and strong tail. Its tail is as thick as its body and is about a metre long. The front legs of a kangaroo are shorter and thinner than its hind legs. The front legs are used like hands for holding things and for attacking. The hind legs are used for jumping. It can stand on its hind legs like human beings. The mother kangaroo has a pouch to carry its baby. The kangaroo is also known as the "old man of Australia".

The kangaroo jumps very high and can run at the speed of sixty-five kilometres an hour. Farmers use dogs to hunt the kangaroo as it is harmful for the crops. It can also swim very well. The meat of a kangaroo is very good to eat. Very fine leather is made from its skin. The baby kangaroo, at the time of birth, is perhaps the smallest baby animal. It is about three centimetres long. The mother kangaroo feeds the baby with its milk in the pouch for about four months.

EXERCISES

1. **Comprehension**

A. Encircle the correct response:-

1. What were dinosaurs?
 - (a) the largest land animals
 - (b) the smallest sea animals
 - (c) the camels and elephants.

2. Why can't penguins fly?
(a) they have no wings (b) they have short wings
(c) they are not birds.
3. Where are the penguins found?
(a) in the deserts (b) in hot areas
(c) in very cold areas.
4. Where are pelicans mostly found?
(a) in Africa (b) in Antarctic region
(c) in Asia
5. What is the length of the pelican's wings?
(a) very short (b) three metres
(c) one metre.
6. Where are kiwis found?
(a) in New Zealand (b) in America
(c) in Africa.
7. Where do kiwis live?
(a) in holes (b) in trees
(c) in water.
8. Where are the kangaroos found?
(a) in Australia (b) in Africa
(c) in Europe.
9. Which of these is not afraid of man?
(a) a kiwi (b) a pelican
(c) a penguin.
10. Which can run the fastest?
(a) a kangaroo (b) a kiwi
(c) a penguin.

B. Write Yes or No after each statement:-

1. The dinosaur was a kind of reptile. _____
2. An elephant is heavier than a dinosaur. _____
3. Dinosaurs lived in desert areas. _____
4. A penguin is of the size of a hen. _____
5. The Antarctic is a very cold area. _____
6. The penguin has a multicoloured coat. _____
7. Pelicans look very ugly in the air. _____
8. The wings of pelicans are very short. _____
9. Pelicans cannot fly. _____
10. The kiwi's egg is very large for its size. _____
11. Kiwis eat only fish. _____
12. The kangaroo's newly-born baby is about three centimetres long. _____

- C. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	List of antonyms
_____ ugly	1. brave
_____ perhaps	2. beautiful
_____ common	3. sick
_____ land	4. surely
_____ healthy	5. rare
_____ front	6. drown
_____ weak	7. graceful
_____ swim	8. sea
_____ awkward	9. hind
_____ timid	10. strong

- D. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	List of synonyms
_____ ago	1. living creature
_____ company	2. without clothes
_____ now	3. before
_____ human being	4. forever
_____ presence	5. uncommon
_____ animal	6. at present
_____ always	7. man and woman
_____ strange	8. group
_____ pouch	9. personal appearance
_____ naked	10. bag

- E. Fill in the blanks from the words given below:-
 fly penguin pelican country day
 kiwi pouch dinosaurs kangaroos chewed
1. The _____ were the largest land animals.
 2. A penguin is a sea-bird, but it cannot _____.
 3. A _____ can swim and dive very well.
 4. A _____ is a sea-bird with very large wings.
 5. The baby pelican eats _____ fish.

6. A _____ rolls up like a ball when it sleeps.
7. Kiwis hide or sleep at _____ time.
8. The mother kangaroo carries its baby in a _____
9. Farmers don't like _____.
10. Due to increase in population we are _____ trees.

F. Tick-mark (✓) the words with correct spellings:-

1. (a) fethers (b) faithers (c) feathers
2. (a) butiful (b) beatifull (c) beautiful
3. (a) weight (b) wieght (c) waight
4. (a) groups (b) groops (c) groupes
5. (a) strait (b) straight (c) strate
6. (a) haevy (b) havey (c) heavy
7. (a) dinosaur (b) denosar (c) dinusor
8. (a) enemis (b) enemies (c) animies
9. (a) birth (b) barth (c) bearth
10. (a) tartois (b) tortoise (c) tortous

II.

Structures

A. Substitution Drill:-

Model: Penguin *has too short wings to fly.*

This man weak walk.

Answer: This man *is too weak to walk.*

1. It _____ dark _____ see.
2. He _____ busy _____ come.
3. The penguin _____ heavy _____ fly.
4. Water _____ cold _____ drink.
5. The table _____ heavy _____ lift.

Model: Penguins live *where there are no human beings.*

We can't live many snakes.

Answer: We can't live *where there are many snakes.*

1. Bushes can't grow _____ no sand and water.
2. Malaria can't spread _____ no mosquitoes.
3. Rats can't live _____ cats.
4. We can't see _____ no lights.
5. Trains can't go _____ no rails.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the following list:-

three blind shorter pouch heavy
Egypt ugly timid smallest dinosaur

1. The kangaroo's front legs are _____ than its hind legs.
2. The baby kangaroo, at birth, is the _____ baby animal.
3. In weight, five elephants are equal to one _____.
4. The pelican uses its _____ as a net to catch fish.
5. Pelicans look very _____ on land, but very beautiful in the air.
6. The length of pelican's wings is about _____ metres.
7. Baby pelicans are _____ and naked at birth.
8. A kiwi is a _____ bird.
9. A kiwi lays very large and _____ eggs.

C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-

1. lizards and tortoises snakes reptiles are.
2. a wings too penguin's fly to are short.
3. in pelicans go always fishing groups.
4. a kiwi time or at hides day sleeps.
5. animal Australian an four-footed kangaroo plant-eating is the.

D. Join correctly the two parts of a sentence:-

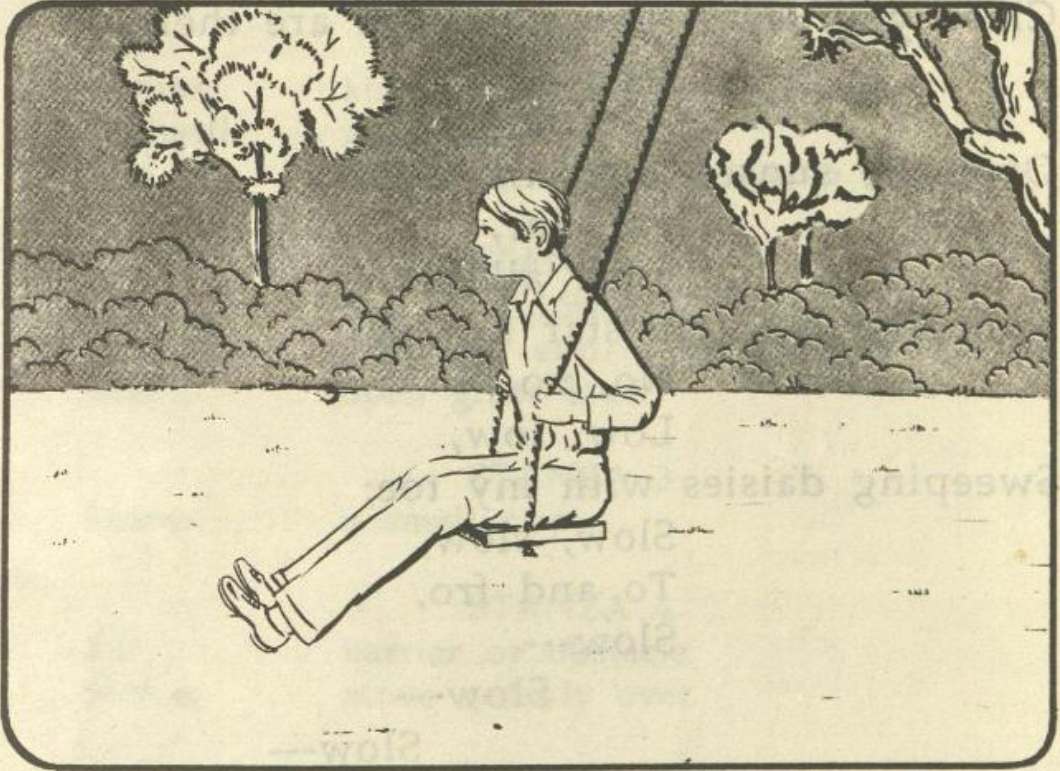
Part I

Part II

1. The dinosaurs it rolls up like a ball.
2. When penguins are because they are harmful
happy to crops.
3. The pelican is mostly were lizard-like animals.
silent
4. When kiwi sleeps they show off their
waist-coats.
5. Kangaroos are hunted but sometimes it makes
a rough sound.

LESSON 4

A SWING SONG



Swing, swing,
Sing, sing,
Here! my throne and I am a king!
Swing, sing,
Swing, sing,
Farewell, earth, for I'm on the wing!
Low, high,
Here I fly,
Like a bird through sunny sky;

Free, free,
 Over the lea,
 Over the mountain, over the sea!
 Up, down,
 Up and down,
 Which is the way to London Town?
 Where? Where?
 Close your eyes, and now you are there!
 Soon, soon,
 Afternoon,
 Over the sunset, over the moon;
 Far, far,
 Over all bar,
 Sweeping on from star to star!
 No, no,
 Low, low,
 Sweeping daisies with my toe;
 Slow, slow,
 To and fro,
 Slow---
 Slow---
 Slow---
 Slow---
 Slow---
 (William Allingham)

Comprehension and Appreciation

- A. NOTES:
1. In a song, poem or verse, each line begins with a capital letter.
 2. When two or more words have the same sound in the end, they are called rhyming words.
Example: sky; cry; fly.
 3. You will find rhyming words in the end of the lines of a poem or song. Rhyming words give music to our ears.

4. A group of lines (3, 4, 5, 6 or more) of a poem or song is called a stanza. A poem or song may have 2, 3 or more stanzas.
Your song has five stanzas.
5. A song or a poem is for enjoyment. Read it again and again and memorize it.

B. Words explained:-

STANZA 1

Throne: king or queen's seat or chair
Farewell: good-bye
Wing: arm of a bird by which it flies

STANZA 2

Low: below, opposite of high
Through: from one end to the other
Lea: open grass land

STANZA 3

Town: a small city

STANZA 4

Bar: barrier or obstacle
Sweep: move quickly over

STANZA 5

Daisies: small white flowers with a yellow centre
Toe: front part of a shoe, finger like part of a foot is a toe.
To and fro: backward and forward movement.

C Encircle the correct response:-

1. How does a child feel on a swing?
(a) like a king (b) like a throne (c) like a boy.
2. Where does a king sit?
(a) on a chair (b) on a swing (c) on a throne.
3. When do we say farewell?
(a) when we leave a place
(b) when we meet freinds
(c) when we sit in a swing.

4. What does a bird have?
(a) wings (b) teeth (c) hair.
5. Where do we live?
(a) on the sea (b) in the sky (c) on the land.
6. What does a bird do?
(a) flies (b) gives milk (c) speaks.
7. Which of these are flowers?
(a) lea (b) toes (c) daisies.
8. What is the meaning of "to and fro"?
(a) here and there (b) nowhere (c) everywhere.
9. Where is "London Town"?
(a) in Pakistan (b) in England (c) in America
10. How many stanzas are there in the song?
(a) three (b) four (c) five.

D. Write the rhyming words in the blank spaces. Words should be from the song:-

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. swing | _____ | _____ |
| 2. high | _____ | _____ |
| 3. free | _____ | _____ |
| 4. no | _____ | _____ |
| 5. far | _____ | _____ |
| 6. soon | _____ | _____ |
| 7. where | _____ | _____ |
| 8. down | _____ | _____ |

LESSON 5

DIGNITY OF LABOUR

God has created all human beings equal; so whatever can be done by a servant can also be done by his master. Islam did away with this distinction between the master and the servant long ago; so we must stop thinking on those old lines. The old practice of keeping slaves to work for their masters has long been given up. We should now use servants only as our helpers to do things which, we may not be able to do alone. The division of work into 'respectable' and 'menial' must go and any household work that we set apart for our servants may as well be done by us without any feeling of shame or inferiority. We may sweep our house and wash dishes or clothes. There is nothing wrong in doing our own work, whatever be its nature, with our own hands. Some of the great kings used to work for their living and their queens performed all the household duties themselves. In doing this, they followed the noble example of our Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) who did all his work himself. He even mended his shoes. All truly great saints and sufis have followed his noble example.

Hazrat Fatima was the loving daughter of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him). She learned all the lessons of good life from her father. She was a child when her mother Hazrat Khadijah, died.

The Holy Prophet brought her up with motherly care and love. She was taught all the good ways of life. She was made to realise the value of simple life and sacrifice and service to others. The Holy Prophet did all the work in the house himself to teach her the dignity of labour. She was a very obedient daughter. She prayed to God five times a day and fasted in the month of Ramazan. She finished the Holy Quran at an early age and then learned it by heart. She could recite it in a charming voice.

She was married to Hazrat Ali. He was a great scholar. She increased her knowledge in his company. She had no maid servant. She did all the household work with her own hands. She had to grind the flour daily. She prepared meals and cleaned the house. She was good housewife, a loving mother and a devoted wife. Her responsibilities increased as time went by, but she followed her daily routine patiently. She looked after her children well and gave them good education and training. She helped her husband in his work and took great care of him. She was always thankful to God. She helped the needy and fed the hungry. She always shared her things with others.

She rendered valuable services to Islam. She propagated Islam among non-Muslim women and taught her neighbours simple and good ways of life. She taught women to serve their husbands and elderly people and look after their children properly. All this she had learnt from her father, the Holy Prophet, (Peace be upon him) who was so pleased with her that he called her "Khatoon-e-Jannat".

The Holy Prophet is our guide in every work we do. Like him, we must take pride in doing all our work ourselves. The least that we can do in gratitude to him and his daughter, is to follow their noble example and drive out from society all false ideas about the inferiority of manual labour. Let us, like them, believe truly in the dignity of labour. Men women and children should equally realize the importance of work and should not feel ashamed of doing any work.

EXERCISES

1. Comprehension

- A. Write "Yes" or "No" after each statement:
1. A woman should work in the house. _____
 2. Good mothers are always busy in the house. _____
 3. Hazrat Fatima is called "Khatoon-e-Jannat". _____
 4. There were many servants to help Hazrat Fatima. _____
 5. The king lives in a palace and rules over a kingdom. _____
 6. Household servants do good work. _____
 7. The labourers work hard to get reward. _____

8. It pleases God if we do honest and good work.
9. The Prophet is a messenger of God on earth.
10. It is very good to lead a simple life.

B. Encircle the correct response:

1. Why did Hazrat Fatima lead a simple life?
(a) because she wanted to please her father
(b) because she did not have much money
(c) because it is easy and costs nothing.
2. How many servants did Hazrat Ali keep in the house to help Hazrat Fatima?
(a) one (b) many (c) no servant.
3. What did Hazrat Fatima do to spread Islam?
(a) She propagated Islam among non-Muslim women.
(b) She helped new Muslim women to read the Holy Quran.
(c) She went to preach to other countries.
4. Why did the Holy Prophet teach Hazrat Fatima to do all the household work by herself?
(a) to teach her the dignity of labour
(b) to help her save money
(c) to make her hardy.
5. What can the women of today learn from the life of Hazrat Fatima?
(a) to be clever in every work
(b) to be obedient and hard working
(c) they can learn the lesson of a perfect life.
6. Dignity of labour means:
(a) it is quite respectable to do all our work with our own hands
(b) making servants do our work adds to our dignity
(c) great people should not do any work with their own hands.

C. Fill in the blanks, with proper synonyms choosing from list B.

	A		B
_____	1. food	1.	broad
_____	2. small	2.	put
_____	3. real	3.	mischievous
_____	4. gain	4.	profit
_____	5. keep	5.	actual
_____	6. naughty	6.	meal
_____	7. perform	7.	short
_____	8. difficult	8.	do
_____	9. keen	9.	hard
_____	10. wide	10.	clever

D. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:

_____	1. cruel	1.	raw
_____	2. superior	2.	fertile
_____	3. dressed	3.	arrive
_____	4. master	4.	tight
_____	5. loose	5.	gentle
_____	6. leave	6.	inferior
_____	7. barren	7.	naked
_____	8. ripe	8.	slave
_____	9. inside	9.	blunt
_____	10. sharp	10.	outside

E. Choose the correct spellings:

1. (a) servent	(b) servante	(c) servant
2. (a) clothes	(b) cloths	(c) clothse
3. (a) quene	(b) quein	(c) queen
4. (a) dignity	(b) degnity	(c) degniti
5. (a) profet	(b) profhet	(c) prophet
6. (a) hungery	(b) hungry	(c) hungary
7. (a) parnts	(b) parenets	(c) parents

II.

Structures

A. Substitution:

Example: The teacher advised _____ to _____.

Answer: The teacher advised *his pupils* to *work hard*.

1. My mother advised _____ to speak _____.
2. The mother advised her _____ to take care _____.
3. The father advised his _____ to drive the car _____.
4. The manager advised _____ to _____.
5. The lawyer advised his _____ to study _____.
6. The headmaster advised his _____ to teach _____.
7. She advised her _____ to attend _____.
8. They advised us to _____ the picnic by _____.
9. The landlord advised his _____ to use the water _____.
10. The doctor advised his _____ to take _____.

Choose the right word from the list and write the same in the blank space:

clothes	cloth	nurse	malaria
match	driver	Ramazan	window
cook	dentist		

1. A person who looks after the teeth of people is a _____.
2. A _____ is incharge of the patients when the doctor is away.
3. A _____ can drive all kinds of vehicles.
4. A _____ can prepare tasty food for us.
5. Muslims fast during the month of _____.
6. You can buy fine _____ from this market.
7. I have given my dirty _____ for washing.
8. A _____ is always played between two teams.
9. Always keep the _____ open for fresh air.
10. The mosquito causes _____.

- C. Join parts of sentences under A with suitable ones from under B.

A	B
1. I bought a horse	warm clothes for winter.
2. She has to study	because it is dark.
3. He has to reach	respectable family.
4. His sickness has	traffic on the roads.
5. The prisoner ran away	the station in time.
6. All that glitters is	from the prison last night.
7. Switch on the light	not gold.
8. She went to buy	made him weak.
9. There is too much of	for two hours daily.
10. Shamsi belongs to a	for four hundred rupees.

- D. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:

1. Jack English an boy is.
2. bloom flowers sweet spring in.
3. playing ground on the boys are the.
4. He games in won prize a.
5. They Minar-e-Pakistan gone see to have the.
6. Razia friends to dinner her invited.

LESSON 6

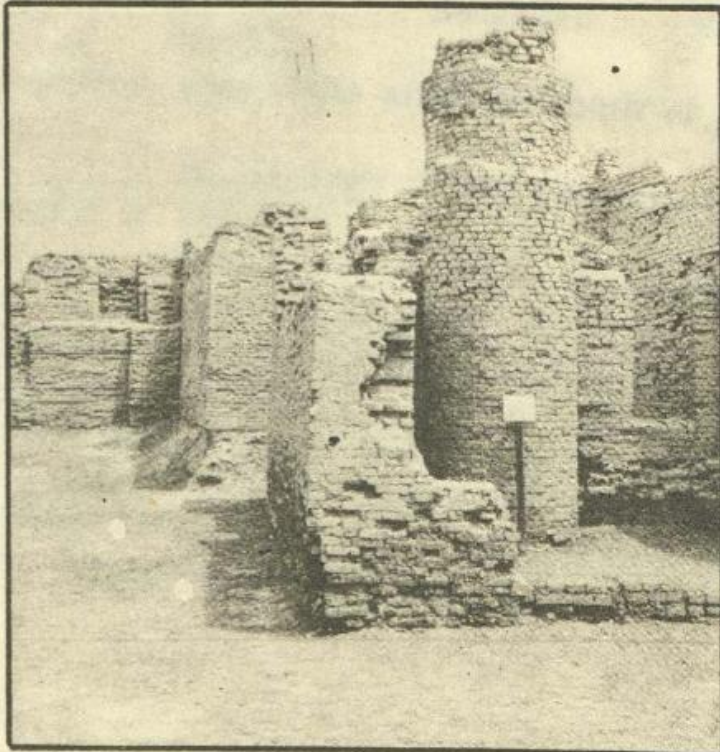
LETTERS

I

House No. 54/C,
Gharibabad, Dadu.
20th September, 1988.

My dear Ghulam Mustafa,

I was very pleased to learn about your health, and also about your having joined the high school at Thatta. We have parted because of your father's transfer. I have been missing you so much ever



since you left. Only the other day, just to help bear your absence, I made up my mind to go somewhere and relax. I went to visit a very strange place. I took my camera also with me and have kept photographs for you. Can you guess where I went?

Well, I went to visit the ruins of Moen-jodaro city near Larkana. We can get some idea about the people of olden times and their life by looking at the remains found there. It was discovered about sixty years ago. Digging started in 1925. Moen-jodaro, means "the mound of the dead." The things found there are jewellery, pottery, costumes, seals, standard weights and measures, tools, toys and weapons. Above all is the strange script, which consists of a series of pictures describing events or stories. It seems that the people of this land, even in those far off days, were very civilized. Their society was divided into classes namely, the ruling class, the priestly class, the traders and the farmers. The ruins reveal that the city was well-planned. It had a bazaar, a shopping centre, granaries and public halls. The houses were built of burnt bricks. Each house had a bath-room. There were covered drains to carry away the dirty water from the houses. It is supposed that the city remained clean even in rains due to these drains.

The people must have been very rich. The trade was carried on by land and by sea. It lay on the sea-route. They cultivated wheat, barley and cotton. The land was very fertile. It was very easy for them to use Indus water for irrigation. It is thought that the city is nearly five thousand years old. No expert has been able to read fully the strange

script of Moen-jo-Daro.

The women of this place seem to have worn attractive clothes and beautiful ornaments. These ornaments were made of gold and ivory. They show the skill of the craftsmen of ancient times. The ornaments are also inlaid with costly stones. There are different kinds of toys found at Moen-jo-Daro. This shows their love for children. The picture of a bull is very commonly found on the seals and on painted pottery. Perhaps it refers to their religion. It is thought that they were bull-worshippers.

No one has upto now been able to discover the reason of the destruction of this once prosperous city. This mystery has to be solved by our experts in times to come.

Oh! I am sorry, I have already taken so long in describing Moen-jo-Daro to you, but I am sure, you must have read all this with interest. Your father is at Thatta, so please do send me some details of Makli Hills.

Pay my respects to your parents and do write to me soon. With love.

Your loving friend,
Shaukat Raza.

II

Qasim Manzil,
Shahi Bazar, Thatta.
20th Oct. 1988.

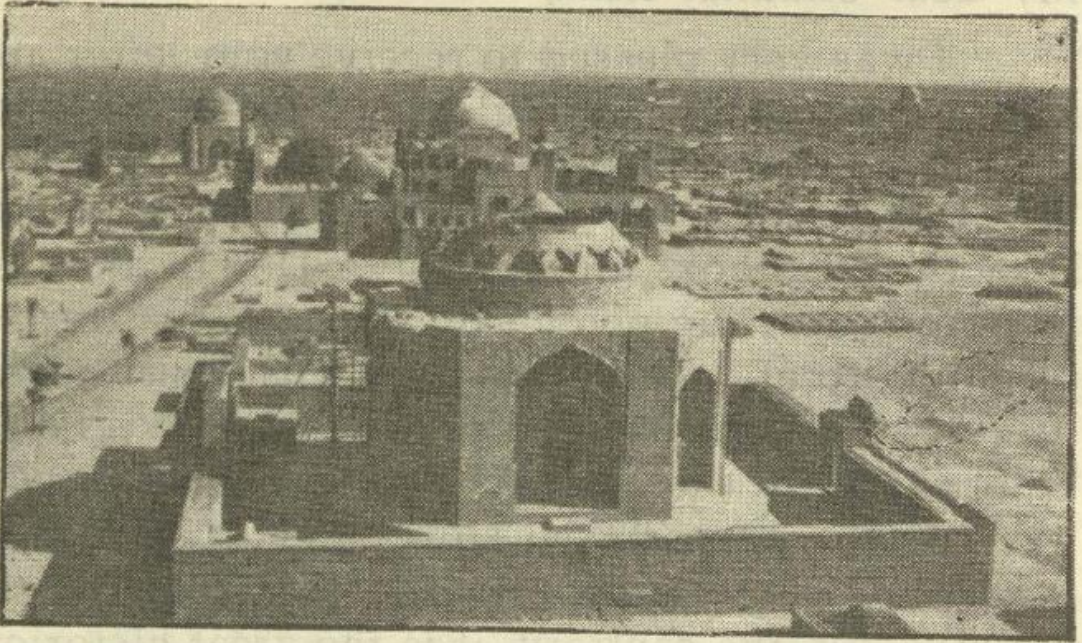
My dear Shaukat Raza,

I was very pleased to receive your letter and learn so many interesting things about Moen-jodaro. I am sorry, I could not send you an early reply. Thatta, as you know, is a historical place. Now the city looks unimpressive. Due to increase in population the people of Thatta are suffering from health and sanitation problems. I was really lucky to get the chance of visiting the Makli Hills. They are about three kilometres away from the city.

As the name 'Makli Hills' suggests, you may think that I am going to write something about the hills. On the contrary, it is the great historical graveyard on the hills that I am going to describe.

Makli Hills have made Thatta famous. People from all over the country come to visit the tombs in thousands. I also had a chance of meeting many foreign tourists. They had cameras and diaries. They were taking photographs and making notes in their diaries about this grand treasure of Sindh.

The graves here date back to a period ranging from 14th to 18th century. A detailed study of this graveyard reveals that great kings, ministers, courtiers, nobles and other important persons, belonging to four different periods, are resting here. They are the Samas, the Arguns, the Tarkhans and the Mughals. Hence, there are different types of monuments, shrines and graves. The area of this graveyard is about ten square kilometres. The simplest graves are made of lime and stone. There are others which are erected on platforms made of a



good material. Many graves have no tombstones or other constructions over them. Centuries have passed but still they stand. There are numerous tombs on Makli Hills. The graves inside have been made of bricks and stones. Before entering a tomb one cannot fail to notice its changed colour due to age and decay. The graves inside are safe and are as beautiful as they were on the first day. Each grave is decorated with stones which have interlaced patterns or Quranic verses on them. The verses and the patterns were made on bricks before baking them. Each tomb is a mirror of the civilization of its period. It is true that man dies but his good deeds remain.

You may have seen two-storeyed or three-storeyed buildings, but you will be surprised to learn about two-storeyed or three-storeyed monuments of Makli Hills. They are very beautiful. Each

monument has a big courtyard around it and many rooms inside. These monuments belong to the rulers of Sama, Argun, Tarkhan and Mughal dynasties. The craftsmen seem to have laboured hard in their construction and taken months or years to complete them. Thousands of people must have worked day and night to complete them. In every construction the same kind of material is used. The outer part of some monuments is decorated with blue tiles, which refer to our age-long connections with Iran.

You can easily call the place an art gallery. There are some graves in underground vaults. Among these, there is one of a pious saint. He is Abdullah Shah Sahabi. His tomb is visited by hundreds of people every day.

I have told you so much about Makli to make you anxious to visit it. Some people like to live with fame but wish to be laid to rest unknown. But Makli Hills very clearly point out those people, who are laid to rest with pomp and show and have retained grandeur even after their death.

Please give my regards to every one in your family.

Your loving friend,
Ghulam Mustafa.

EXERCISES

I. Comprehension

A. Encircle the correct response:

1. How old is the city of Moen-jo-Daro?
(a) a hundred years old
(b) a hundred and fifty years old
(c) nearly five thousand years old.
2. Where is the graveyard?
(a) in the city of Thatta
(b) in an open ground of Thatta
(c) on the hills nearly 3 Km. away from Thatta.
3. How can we judge the age of an ancient place?
(a) by reading history (b) by visiting the place
(c) by looking at the things found there.
4. How did the life of Moen-jo-Daro people end?
(a) by disease (b) by war (c) in a mysterious way.
5. Which periods of history does the graveyard of Makli point to?
(a) Hindu period (b) British period
(c) The Samas, the Argun, the Tarkhan and the Mughal periods.
6. Why have Makli Hills become very important?
(a) because of the old graves
(b) because of their height
(c) because of their greenery and civilization.

B. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------|
| _____ | 1. original | 1. lazy |
| _____ | 2. silent | 2. empty |
| _____ | 3. game | 3. foe |
| _____ | 4. snow | 4. journey |
| _____ | 5. enemy | 5. cruel |
| _____ | 6. vacant | 6. ice |
| _____ | 7. idle | 7. sport |
| _____ | 8. alter | 8. real |
| _____ | 9. unkind | 9. change |
| _____ | 10. travel | 10. quiet. |

C. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:

-----	1. hide	1. foolish
-----	2. female	2. artificial
-----	3. durable	3. reject
-----	4. top	4. male
-----	5. wise	5. reveal
-----	6. loose	6. delicate
-----	7. leave	7. bottom
-----	8. select	8. arrive
-----	9. remember	9. tight
-----	10. real	10. forget

D. Fill in the blanks from the words given below:-

script monuments storey material
 vaults graveyard gallery Thatta
 glory cultivators

1. Makli Hills are famous for a vast _____.
2. _____ is a historical place in Sindh.
3. There are graves, shrines and _____.
4. It was very difficult to take building _____ up the hills.
5. Some monuments have two or three _____ buildings.
6. The people of Moen-jo-Daro were _____ of wheat, barley and cotton.
7. There is a very strange _____ found at Moen-jo-Daro.
8. There are many graves in underground _____.
9. It can be called an art _____ also.
10. Some monuments point to the highest _____ of the persons.

E. Tick-mark the words with correct spellings:

1. (a) script (b) scripte (c) scirpt
2. (a) metel (b) metal (c) metil
3. (a) pilgrim (b) pilgrim (c) pillgrim
4. (a) reuin (b) ruin (c) ruen
5. (a) fatal (b) fatale (c) fatle
6. (a) publik (b) public (c) pubilic

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7. (a) mirror | (b) mirror | (c) mirrer |
| 8. (a) disease | (b) disese | (c) disaese |
| 9. (a) suport | (b) support | (c) sopport |
| 10. (a) schoolar | (b) scholer | (c) scholar |

II.

Structures

A. Study the following statements and questions:

Statement	Question
1. He is standing on the roof.	1. Where is he standing?
2. Raza went to Karachi.	2. Where did Raza go?
3. He went there by car.	3. How did he go there?
4. People sleep out of doors.	4. Where do people sleep?
5. I bought it for two rupees.	5. For how much did you buy it?
6. I am going out.	6. Where are you going?
7. His mother made his clothes.	7. Who made his clothes?

Suggest some more question words and use them in sentences of your own.

B. Select the right words from the list and write them in the blank spaces:

wounds	bank	God	ornaments
farewell	receive	attend	unknown
guide	tourist		

1. A _____ travels from one place to another.
2. The tourists bring a _____ with them.
3. Some people live in fame but wish to be laid down _____.
4. There are many people to _____ him.
5. Zahid is going to _____ his brother.
6. They have arranged a _____ party for the Matric class.
7. The other name for a necklace, ear-rings, rings and bangles is _____.
8. _____ helps those who help themselves.

9. All must make a habit to save with a _____.
10. He received many _____ in the accident.

C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:

1. call in a better doctor had he.
2. play garden let us the in.
3. dictionary word look this up the in.
4. from mangoes bazaar I bought some the.
5. me invited to tea-party he a this evening.
6. den the hid lion himself the in.
7. a brave son obedient was Casabianca and.

D. Join correctly the two parts of a sentence:

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. My brother gave me | quarrels with his tools |
| 2. The servant brings | an excellent book. |
| 3. A bad workman | all his sheep. |
| 4. A hungry fox saw | fifty rupees on Eid. |
| 5. Her greatest beauty | any longer. |
| 6. The brave warrior was | loves and looks after
his children. |
| 7. The kind father | killed in the battle. |
| 8. The shepherd has sold | was her long hair. |
| 9. He has written | a bunch of grapes. |
| 10. I cannot wait for him | vegetables from the
market. |

LESSON 7

THE SENSE OF LAW

One day a very interesting case was brought before a court of law in Kufa, which was the capital of the Islamic Caliphate at that time. The complainant was none other than Hazrat Ali himself. He was the Caliph of the Muslim world which was extensive. The case was about the armour that belonged to Hazrat Ali but had been stolen a longtime ago. It was then found with a Jew, an ordinary citizen. Hazrat Ali could recover his stolen armour by force, but he did not do so. He was a very good Muslim and the Muslims abide by the law.

The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) held him very dear from his very childhood. He was the Holy Prophet's (Peace be upon him) cousin and had remained with him all the time, learning from him, not only the ways of a true Muslim, but so much knowledge and wisdom, that the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) had himself once said, "I am the city of knowledge and Ali is the gate to it." His trust in Hazrat Ali was so great that on the night of his "Hijrat", Hazrat Ali was entrusted with the duty of returning the money to all those who had entrusted the same to his safe keeping. That night, unmindful of the great danger to his own life, he slept in the Prophet's bed, and the next day before joining the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon

him) he returned the money to the lawful owners. Could such a man ever take the law in his own hands?

Hazrat Ali knew it very well that the ruler must not use his power for his personal gain; that, law is more powerful than any of the citizens, however powerful he might be, and that all are equal in the eyes of law.

On the day of hearing, the court room was full of people. The judge had called both the parties, and now they were standing before the judge. He heard the complaint and asked Hazrat Ali to present at least two witnesses, if he had any. Hazrat Ali presented Qamber his servant, and Imam Hasan his eldest son, as his witnesses. But the judge said, "Both of them cannot be accepted as witnesses, because they are the members of your family. Produce some others if you have any." "I have no other witness," said Hazrat Ali, "but don't you trust them? You know it already what the Holy Prophet had said about Hasan that he would be the leader of the youth in paradise. And, as far as Qamber is concerned, he is also very well known as an honest man and a good Muslim." "I know it very well," replied the judge, "I don't question their honesty, but demands of law are different, you know."

Since Hazrat Ali could not produce any other witness, the judge allowed the Jew to keep the armour with himself. Hazrat Ali accepted the decision and returned home smiling. The Jew was very much surprised and impressed by the legal

system of Islam. On getting out of the court room, he handed over the armour to Hazrat Ali and begged his pardon. Not only this, but he embraced Islam. Hazrat Ali thanked and blessed him. In this way, the sense of law, and high moral character of Muslims continued to impress the non-believers and they kept on entering the Muslim brotherhood.

EXERCISES

1. Comprehension

A. Write "Yes" or "No" after each statement:

1. Kufa was the capital of the Caliphate. _____
2. The Caliph was an ordinary man. _____
3. Hazrat Ali was the first Caliph of the Muslims. _____
4. Hazrat Ali sent his people to recover his armour by force. _____
5. The judge did not believe the witnesses. _____
6. Hazrat Ali could not present other witnesses. _____
7. The judge ordered the Jew to return the armour. _____
8. The Jew was angry to hear the decision. _____
9. Hazrat Ali accepted the decision of the judge. _____
10. The Jew embraced Islam. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. With whom was the lost armour found?
(a) with a Jew (b) with a Muslim
(c) with a Christian.
2. Where did Hazrat Ali sleep the night when the Holy Prophet left for Medina?
(a) in his own house (b) in the Prophet's bed
(c) in the house of a neighbour.
3. What was the name of the eldest son of Hazrat Ali?

- (a) Hazrat Abbas (b) Imam Hussain
(c) Imam Hasan.

4. Why did the judge not accept the witnesses presented by Hazrat Ali?

- because: (a) they were liars
(b) the judge did not like them
(c) the law did not allow it.

5. How did the judge decide the case?

- (a) allowed the Jew to keep the armour
(b) kept the armour with himself
(c) gave the armour to Hazrat Ali.

C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ----- ordinary | 1. well-known |
| ----- force | 2. foe |
| ----- enemy | 3. battle |
| ----- faith | 4. lucky |
| ----- period | 5. common |
| ----- fight | 6. profit |
| ----- famous | 7. power |
| ----- fortunate | 8. forgiveness |
| ----- gain | 9. time |
| ----- pardon | 10. belief |

D. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ----- justice | 1. last |
| ----- powerful | 2. least |
| ----- first | 3. day |
| ----- accept | 4. friend |
| ----- most | 5. weak |
| ----- night | 6. small |
| ----- sleep | 7. unimportant |
| ----- enemy | 8. injustice |
| ----- great | 9. wake |
| ----- important | 10. reject |

E. Fill in the blanks from the following list of words:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-------|------|
| gate | Medina | capital | equal | city |
| armour | cousin | witnesses | | |

1. Kufa was the _____ of the Caliphate.
2. Hazrat Ali could recover his stolen _____ by force.
3. Hazrat Ali was _____ to the Holy Prophet.
4. The Holy Prophet was ordered by Allah to leave for _____.
5. The Holy Prophet said that he was the _____ of knowledge and Ali was a _____ to it.
6. Hazrat Ali knew that all are _____ in the eyes of law.
7. The judge asked Hazrat Ali to produce two _____.

F. Tick (✓) mark the word with correct spellings:

1. (a) braught (b) brought (c) bruoght
2. (a) califate (b) kaliphate (c) caliphate
3. (a) armer (b) armor (c) armour
4. (a) accept (b) aksept (c) acsept
5. (a) cauzin (b) cousin (c) cosin
6. (a) danjer (b) danger (c) denger
7. (a) profet (b) prophet (c) prophat
8. (a) skolar (b) scolar (c) scholar
9. (a) litrature (b) literacher (c) literature
10. (a) knoledge (b) knowledge (c) knowleje

II.

Structures

A. Change the following into negative sentences:

Model: The judge called both the parties.

Answer: The judge did not call both the parties.

1. I wrote a letter.
2. She sang a song.
3. They came to our house.
4. We saw a big elephant.
5. The mouse ran quickly.
6. The thief jumped through the window.
7. A tree fell on the ground.
8. You killed two birds.
9. The ship sank into the sea.

- B. Select the right word from the list and write it in the blank space:

hospital cinema court of law school
church jail airport shop mosque station

1. The place where legal cases are decided is called a _____.
2. The place where the Muslims worship is called a _____.
3. The place where the Christians worship is called a _____.
4. The place where sick people are treated is called a _____.
5. The place where pupils are educated is called a _____.
6. The place where the criminals are kept is called a _____.
7. The place where things are sold is called a _____.
8. The place where films are shown is called a _____.
9. The place where trains stop is called a _____.
10. The place where the aeroplanes land is called an _____.

- C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:

Example: Speak you English can?

Answer: Can you speak English?

1. Yesterday where you were?
2. The match you see did?
3. Teach you does English he?
4. Books should our bring we?
5. Coming us you not with are?

- D. Combine the statement under A and B so as to form correct sentences:

- | A | B |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Once an interesting case | to accept the faith of Islam. |
| 2. Hazrat Ali was the first among the children | in the bed of the Holy Prophet. |

3. The enemies made attempts

4. Hazrat Ali slept

5. He fought many battles

for the cause of Islam.

was brought before a court of law.

to kill our Holy Prophet.

LESSON 8

TO A SQUIRREL



Come, play with me,
Why should you run
Through the shaking tree
As though I'd a gun
To strike you dead?
When all I would do
Is to scratch your head
And let you go.

(W. B. Yeats)

Comprehension and Appreciation

A. Words explained:

Squirrel : a small tree animal with a long bushy tail.

Shaking : moving the thin branches of the tree.

I'd : I had.

Strike : hit.

Scratch : here it means rub gently.

B. Tick-mark the correct answer :-

1. What does the poet ask the squirrel to do?
(a) to run (b) to walk (c) to play.
2. Where does the squirrel run?
(a) on the road (b) on a tree (c) on a chair.
3. What does the squirrel think?
(a) the poet has a gun
(b) the poet has a stick
(c) the poet has a stone.
4. Where does the squirrel live?
(a) on walls (b) on mountains (c) on trees.
5. What does the poet want to do with the squirrel?
(a) to beat it (b) to strike it
(c) to scratch its head.

C. Write down the rhyming word in the blank space against each word:

1. run _____
2. shaking _____
3. tree _____
4. gun _____
5. head _____

D. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the poet say to the squirrel?
2. Why does the squirrel run away from the poet?
3. What does the poet want?
4. Does the poet want to beat it?
5. Why does the poet want to scratch its head?

E. Give the answer in "Yes" or "No":-

1. Does the poet want to play with the squirrel?
_____.
2. Does the poet want to kill it? _____.
3. Does the poet like the squirrel? _____.
4. Has the poet a gun? _____.
5. Is the squirrel a small tree animal? _____.

LESSON 9

SCOUTING



It is believed that the word scouting is a combination of "sc+outing". It means the science of outing. So most of the scout activities are carried on in the open air. Lord Baden Powell, the founder of scouting, had been a British army officer. He had served in India and Africa, before he started scouting in England in 1907. He held the first scout camp in Brownsea Island near England. He thought that boys should be given training in morals, discipline, observation and service to others. They should also acquire the knowledge of jungle life

and simple crafts. Thus, when they grow up, they would be useful citizens and would be able to serve their country well.

Soon the movement became very popular and spread to many other countries of the world. In our country also, a scouts troop was organized in the year 1910 at Lahore. Now many schools and colleges have scout troops.

The troop is the basic unit of scout organization, and is headed by a scoutmaster who is generally a teacher. A troop is sub-divided into patrols, and their leaders are selected from amongst the scouts themselves. They are called Patrol Leaders.

The scouts are divided into three classes according to their age and training, namely Cubs, Scouts and Rovers. Those between 7 and 11 are called Cubs; those between 12 and 17 Scouts and those above 17, Rovers.

There is a similar organization for girls also. They are organized on the same pattern as the Boy Scouts. This is the Girl Guide Movement. Girls between 7 and 11 are called Blue Birds or Brownies; those between 11 and 16 are called Girl Guides; and those over 16 are called Senior Girl Guides.

The beginners are called Tenderfoot Scouts. On completing their tenderfoot training they are promoted to the position of second class scouts and then to first class scouts after passing the prescribed tests. The first class scouts can, then take another test and become Quaid-i-Azam Scouts. They can also pass many proficiency tests. Each scout has, however, to make the following scout's

promise soon after passing his Tenderfoot test:-

"I promise on my honour that I will do my best:-

- (a) to do my duty to God and my country,
- (b) to help others at all times,
- (c) and to obey the Scout Law."

The Scout Law consists of ten items briefly embodied in the following poem:-

Trusty, loyal, helpful;
Brotherly, courteous, and kind;
Obedient, smiling, and thrifty;
Pure in body and mind.

Scouting aims at three-fold development of children; physical, mental and moral. By physical development, children grow up to be strong and healthy, alert and active. By mental development, children become intelligent and smart. By moral development they become good and helpful citizens. Generally, they go out for camping to the country-side and learn while they play. They are taught to observe things carefully, do all things by themselves and acquire knowledge of nature directly. They learn the art of co-operation, service to humanity and sound ways of living. They learn many useful arts and crafts by doing all their work themselves. At night, they arrange camp-fires where they light a fire and sit around it. They sing, dance, tell stories, act small plays and thus amuse themselves.

The scouts are asked to practise in their daily lives all that they have learnt. And that they do. They are taught to live according to the high

principles of scouting: that they should be clean in thought, word and deed. They are required to do at least one act of goodness and charity every day. That is termed as doing a "good turn." In every day life it can mean helping people to keep their localities clean. They can also help save trees and plants. They can show people how to keep water and air safe and clean. The scoutmaster keeps a record of all their activities, allowing them promotions and rewards. The best reward, however, is the joy that they get from practising goodness. The scouts take upon themselves various duties of national service voluntarily at the time of war and national emergency.

EXERCISES

I.

Comprehension

A. Write "Yes" if the statement is correct and "No" if it is wrong:

1. The troop is the basic unit of the scout organization. _____
2. Scouts practice what they learn. _____
3. Girls cannot become scouts. _____
4. Sir Robert Baden Powell was a scientist. _____
5. The Scout movement started in France. _____
6. Scouting is a section of the army. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:

1. When was the Boy Scout Movement started?
(a) in 1907 (b) in 1910 (c) in 1912.
2. Who started the Boy Scout Movement?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Lord Baden Powell
(c) Sayyed Ahmed Khan.

3. What has a scout to do after passing his Tenderfoot test?
 - (a) start camping
 - (b) make the scout promise
 - (c) go out hiking.
4. How many scout laws are there:
 - (a) ten (b) fifteen (c) twenty.
5. What is the sub-division of a troop?
 - (a) Patrol (b) Rover (c) Blue Bird.
6. Where do the boy scouts go for camping?
 - (a) to the country-side
 - (b) to a big city
 - (c) to Islamabad.
7. What is the name given to boy scouts at the age of 11?
 - (a) Cubs (b) Scouts (c) Rovers.
8. What is the name given to girl scouts under the age of 9?
 - (a) Girl Guides
 - (b) Blue Birds
 - (c) Senior 'Girl Guides.

C. Find out a synonym for each word from the list on the right and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Synonyms
_____ small	1. little
_____ alert	2. forest
_____ jungle	3. answer
_____ popular	4. make
_____ reply	5. look
_____ prepare	6. question
_____ ask	7. liked by all
_____ watch	8. active

D. Find out the antonym for each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:

Words

Antonyms

_____ come	1. younger
_____ put	2. idle
_____ elder	3. follower
_____ like	4. many
_____ leader	5. bad
_____ few	6. take
_____ busy	7. learn
_____ start	8. dislike
_____ teach	9. go
_____ good	10. finish

- E. Fill in the blanks from the following list of words:
 Science British Scoutmaster Rovers
 Brownsea Threefold Brownies Cub
- Scouting is the _____ of outing.
 - Lord Baden Powell was a _____ army officer.
 - The boy scout movement started in _____.
 - A scout troop is headed by a _____.
 - Scouting aims at _____ development of children.
 - Boys scouts over the age of 17 are called _____.
 - The little one of a wolf is called a _____.
 - The Blue Birds are also called _____.

II.

Structures

A. Substitution:

- Model :** Can all *boys* become *scouts*?
 pupils monitors?
- Answer :** Can all pupils become monitors?
- _____ soldiers _____ commanders?
 - _____ citizens _____ members?
 - _____ lawyers _____ judges?
 - _____ teachers _____ headmasters?
 - _____ nurses _____ doctors?
 - _____ politicians _____ ministers?
 - _____ clerks _____ officers?
 - _____ players _____ captains?

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words given below:-

owlet calf cub eaglet kitten
pup kid lamb baby chicken

1. The young one of a wolf is called a _____.
2. The young one of a man is called a _____.
3. The young one of a cat is called a _____.
4. The young one of a dog is called a _____.
5. The young one of a hen is called a _____.
6. The young one of a goat is called a _____.
7. The young one of a cow is called a _____.
8. The young one of an eagle is called a _____.
9. The young one of an owl is called a _____.
10. The young one of a sheep is called a _____.

C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:

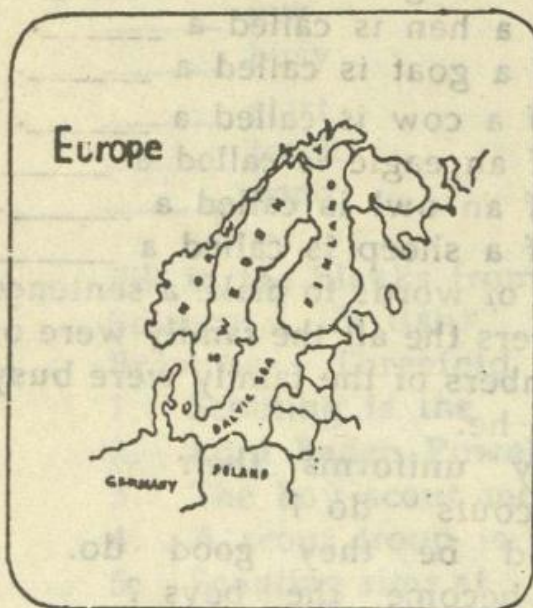
Example : busy members the all the family were of.

Answer : All the members of the family were busy.

1. told them had he.
2. smart liked they uniforms their
3. the do what scouts do ?
4. good should and be they good do.
5. can scouts all become the boys ?

LESSON 10

THE NOBEL PRIZE



Sweden is very small in area but is one of the richest and most developed countries of Europe. A boy was born on October 12, 1833, at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The boy was christened Alfred Bernhard. His father was a scientist and an inventor. He owned a factory.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel got school education for only two terms in his own country, but he was taught by private tutors at home. Alfred Nobel was never in good health. Although he suffered from ill-health all his life, he was very much interested in science from his childhood. He got his education at St. Petersburg. The present name of St. Petersburg is Leningrad. At the age of sixteen, Noble became

an expert chemist. He also went to the United States of America and studied engineering there, for about one year. He never married.

After completing his education he started working in his father's factory. He invented several things, but his most important invention is dynamite. Dynamite is a very small and light thing. It can be kept in the pocket of your coat. It appears quite harmless, but is, in fact, a very powerful explosive. Dynamite was in great demand in those days because many countries were engaged in mining and drilling oil wells. Nobel believed that progress in communication could bring the countries of the world closer. By the use of dynamite, new tunnels and canals could be built to link countries. The use of dynamite saves a lot of labour, money and time. In order to meet the demand for dynamite from all over the world, Nobel opened factories to manufacture it in more than a dozen countries.

Nobel earned a lot of money from this invention. He also got much wealth from Baku oilfields in Azerbaijan. Within a few years, he became one of the richest men of the world. Nobel had invented dynamite for peaceful purposes; he hated the idea that it could be used in wars. Nobel was deeply grieved to see that his invention was also being used for killing men and for destruction. Dynamite was used as a powerful bomb to blow up railway lines, important bridges and storages of all kinds.

Besides being a scientist, Nobel was very fond of literature, specially English literature. He wrote

some poems in English and left one unfinished novel which was published after his death. He could read, write and speak English, French, German, Russian and Swedish very well. He was not only a scientist, but also a lover of mankind.

He is known today not as an inventor or a scientist, but as one of the most generous and greatest lovers of mankind in modern times.

When Nobel saw that his invention resulted in large scale destruction and killing in many countries, he felt very sad. He thought himself responsible, in a way, for all the destruction brought about by his invention.

Nobel left a will, establishing a trust of all his wealth for human welfare. At his death on December 10, 1896 at San Remo, Italy, he left property worth nine million American dollars which is equal to about forty five crore Pakistani Rupees. The trust is also called Nobel Foundation. The annual income of the Foundation is divided into five equal shares. Each of the five shares is given to a person, who has done outstanding service to humanity in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature or world peace. These prizes are awarded every year as Nobel prizes.

The award of Nobel prizes started on December 10, 1901, on the fifth death anniversary of Alfred Nobel. Each prize consists of a gold medal, a diploma and a large sum of money. The amount of Nobel prize differs every year depending on the income of the Foundation.

About 500 persons from forty countries have

received the Nobel Prize so far. These prizes, as already stated above, are given to those persons who have done something very great for the benefit of mankind. Moreover these awards are given regardless of nationality, colour, religion or race.

America has won the largest number of prizes in physics, medicine and peace; Germany has won prizes in chemistry; and France, in literature.

The Central Bank of Sweden started a new Nobel Prize for the most important work in the field of economics in 1969.

When a Nobel Prize is awarded to someone, his life history is published in the world press. His work is translated into almost all the important languages of the world. The prize winner not only becomes rich, but also very famous.

EXERCISES

I. **Comprehension**

A. Write 'True' or 'False' after each statement:-

1. Stockholm is the capital of Sweden. _____
2. Nobel knew many languages. _____
3. Nobel's mother tongue was English. _____
4. Dynamite is a dangerous thing. _____
5. Nobel was not a rich man. _____
6. Nobel died in the United States of America. _____
7. Now the number of Nobel Prizes is five. _____
8. Nobel Prizes are not given to Muslims. _____
9. Baku oilfields are in Sweden. _____
10. Nobel had only one wife. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. When was Nobel born?
(a) in twentieth century (b) in nineteenth century
(c) in eighteenth century.
2. How was Nobel's health?
(a) good (b) bad (c) excellent.
3. What did Nobel invent?
(a) dynamite (b) bomb (c) atom bomb.
4. What was Nobel?
(a) a doctor (b) a chemist (c) a teacher.
5. How many languages could Nobel speak?
(a) two (b) four (c) five.
6. How much money did Nobel have when he died?
(a) Rs. nine lakhs (b) Rs. nine thousand
(c) nine million U.S. dollars.
7. Why are Nobel Prizes given to people?
(a) for outstanding service to mankind
(b) for the destruction of human beings
(c) for the most dangerous invention.
8. Why is Nobel still remembered?
(a) for his invention
(b) for his love for mankind
(c) for his novel and poems.
9. Which country has so far received the largest number of Nobel Prizes?
(a) America (b) France (c) Germany.
10. Where are Baku oilfields located?
(a) in Sweden (b) in Azerbaijan. (c) in Italy.

C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space.

Words	List of synonyms
_____ engaged	1. make
_____ labour	2. harmful
_____ manufacture	3. hard work
_____ a few	4. estate
_____ sympathetic	5. busy
_____ dangerous	6. finish

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| ----- | property | 7. advanced |
| ----- | award | 8. kind |
| ----- | complete | 9. prize |
| ----- | developed | 10. some |

D. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space.

Words	List of antonyms
----- hated	1. construction
----- peace	2. miserly
----- destruction	3. loved
----- generous	4. harmless
----- light	5. war
----- death	6. permanent
----- harmful	7. unimportant
----- temporary	8. birth
----- important	9. incomplete
----- complete	10. heavy

E. Fill in the blanks from the following list of words:-

welfare	dynamite	explosive	generous
suffered	earned	Stockholm	wars
famous	European		

- Sweden is a _____ country.
- _____ is the capital of Sweden.
- Alfred Bernhard Nobel _____ from ill-health all his life.
- Nobel invented _____.
- He _____ a lot of money.
- Nobel used all his wealth for the _____ of mankind.
- The Nobel Prize winner becomes very rich and _____.
- Dynamite is a powerful _____.
- Nobel did not like the use of dynamite in _____.
- Nobel was one of the most _____ of men.

II.

Structures

A. Substitution Drill:-

Model: Dynamite *appears to be* quite harmless
but is in fact very dangerous.

Example: The earth _____ flat _____ round.

Answer: The earth appears to be flat but is in fact round.

1. The sun _____ moving _____ stationary.
2. The moon _____ small _____ large.
3. The snake _____ harmless _____ dangerous.
4. Electricity _____ nothing _____ very powerful.
5. Our earth _____ stationary _____ moving.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the following:-

Italy	medal	benefit	literature
displeased	money	nationality	Leningrad
Physics	tunnels		

1. _____ is the new name for St. Petersburg.
2. Dynamite can be used for building _____, canals, drilling oil wells and for mining.
3. The use of dynamite saves _____ and time.
4. When dynamite was used for killing people, Nobel was _____.
5. Nobel died at San Remo in _____.
6. When some one gets the Nobel Prize, he receives a gold _____, a diploma and a large amount of money.
7. Nobel Prizes are given to persons who have done something for the greatest _____ of mankind.
8. America has won the largest number of prizes in _____, medicine and peace.
9. France is famous for winning the largest number of prizes in _____.
10. Nobel Prizes are given regardless of _____, colour, religion or race.

- C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-
1. engineering in Nobel the studied of America United States.
 2. most invention dynamite is important Nobel's.
 3. Nobel the of Prizes founder is Nobel.
 4. is in shares income five divided the equal.
 5. of received Nobel Prize the radio inventor the.

- D. Join correctly the two parts of a sentence:-

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. At the age of sixteen Nobel became | but his most important invention is dynamite. |
| 2. After completing his education | because many countries were engaged in mining and drilling oil wells. |
| 3. He invented several things | but also very famous. |
| 4. Dynamite was in great demand in those days | he started working in his father's factory. |
| 5. The Prize winner not an expert chemist. | |
| only becomes rich | |

- E. Active Voice and Passive Voice

1. Present and Past (Progressive Tenses)

Active voice patterns

Passive voice patterns

	Subject	verb	Receiver of action or object	Receiver of action becomes subject	verb	Subject becomes receiver of action or object
Present	Tom	is eating	an apple.	An apple	is being eaten	by Tom.
Progre-	I	am eating	an apple.	An apple	is being eaten	by me.
ssive	We	are eating	apples.	Apples	are being eaten	by us.
	He	is eating	an apple.	An apple	is being eaten	by him.
Past	She	was eating	an apple.	An apple	was being eaten	by her.
Progre-	You	were eating	an apple.	An apple	was being eaten	by you.
ssive	They	were eating	apples.	Apples	were being eaten	by them.

- Note:
- (1) Future progressive has no Passive Voice.
 - (2) "I, we, you, he, she and they" are changed into "by me, by us, by you, by him, by her and by them."

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

use of "For" and "Since"

Sentence Pattern:

Subject	Verb	Object	Time (Essential)
We	have been learning	English	Since the beginning of class six.
He	has been studying	English	for about two years.

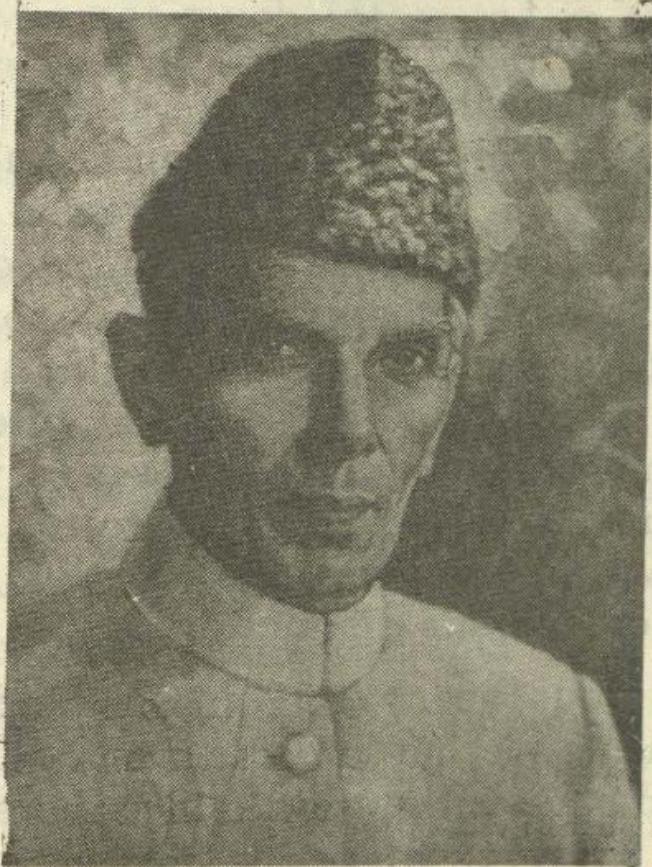
- Note: (1) For is used to tell the duration of time and since is used to tell the point of time:
 (2) A time phrase is an essential part of this pattern.

Subject becomes receiver of action or object	Receiver of action becomes subject	Subject verb of action or object	Receiver of action becomes subject
An apple is being eaten by Tom.	An apple is being eaten by me.	Tom is eating an apple.	Tom is eating an apple.
An apple is being eaten by us.	An apple is being eaten by him.	He is eating an apple.	He is eating an apple.
An apple is being eaten by her.	An apple is being eaten by you.	She is eating an apple.	She is eating an apple.
An apple is being eaten by them.	An apple is being eaten by them.	They are eating apples.	They are eating apples.

LESSON 11

QUAID-I-AZAM MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, is the founder of our beloved homeland, Pakistan. He is our great national hero. He is, infact, one of the greatest leaders of the world. His greatness lies in the fact that he won Pakistan without any actual



war or bloodshed. He inspired, the one time dejected and disappointed Muslims of the Sub-continent, to win back their past glory. Under his able guidance,

they won a separate homeland for themselves, in spite of the opposition of the British and the Hindus.

Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, was the eldest son of Jinnah Poonja who had migrated from Paneli, in Kathiawar, to Karachi. Jinnah Poonja rented a house in Kharadar and started business. Here his wife, Mithi Bai, gave birth to their first son, on Sunday, the 25th December 1876. The parents named him Mohammad Ali Jinnah. On growing up a little, he started learning religion and Gujrati at home. When nine years of age, he was sent to a primary school. The next year, on 4th July 1887, he joined the Sindh Madrasatul Islam High School in Karachi.

It was about this time that a friend of Jinnah Poonja advised him to send his son to England for higher studies. He was much impressed with the smartness and intelligence of young Mohammad Ali Jinnah. So arrangements were made for sending him abroad. Before he left for England in 1892, he was married to Emi Bai, the daughter of one of his mother's relatives. He worked very hard in England and qualified from Lincoln's Inn as a Barrister, within two years. He was thus, the first Indian to achieve this distinction.

After four year's stay in England, during which both his mother and his wife had died, he hurried home to set right his home affairs. Karachi was not a very big place in those days. So, for better prospects, he settled down in Bombay in 1897. His great ability and firm determination soon opened out ways for his success. He started practice

as a lawyer and became the Secretary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a famous Indian leader; and thus entered politics. The Indian National Congress as well as the Muslim League were both working at that time to achieve freedom for India. So he joined the Congress in 1906; and, the Muslim League, in 1913, and started working for Hindu-Muslim unity to drive the British out of India. He was held in high esteem both by the Congress and the Muslim League.

Quaid-i-Azam's close contact with the Congress leaders, soon convinced him that the Congress was actually working only for the Hindu cause. It was not much interested in the welfare of the Muslims, but only wanted to establish a Hindu Raj. The desire of the Congress for Hindu-Muslim unity was just a ruse dictated by the need of the hour. Without the help of the nine crores of Muslims of the Sub-continent the Hindus, alone, could not drive the British out of India. The more he saw of their duplicity, the more unwilling was he to continue with the Congress. So when the Congress started civil disobedience movement against his wishes, he resigned from its membership. He, however, continued to work with the Muslim League for the freedom of India.

Another interesting feature of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's life, at this stage, was his marriage with Rattanbai, the eighteen year daughter of Sir Dinshaw, a prominent Parsi leader of Bombay. Rattanbai was so impressed with the personality and sincerity of Quaid-i-Azam, who was on very

friendly terms with her family, that she accepted Islam to marry him in 1918.

Affairs in India, after a few years, started taking a serious turn. Hindu-Muslim riots broke out in most parts of the country, Quaid-i-Azam was by now fully convinced that the Hindus and the Muslims, with their separate religions and entirely different social and economic outlook, were two different nations. They could never be united under one Government. Besides, the Hindu majority of 3 to 1 over the Muslims, would mean that after the British had left, the Hindus would become the masters. It was, therefore, necessary to get India divided into two sovereign states, one held by the Hindus; and the other, by the Muslims.

So all the Muslim Leaders of the Sub-continent put their heads together and drafted the Pakistan Resolution. It was passed unanimously at the meeting of the Muslim League, held at Lahore on 23rd March, 1940. It was presided over by Quaid-i-Azam. According to this, no settlement about India would be acceptable to the Muslims unless the Muslim majority areas of Sindh, Balochistan, North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the Bengal were combined to form the sovereign state of Pakistan. Within seven years of this, Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah won for us, this sovereign state of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947. The joy of the Muslim nation can well be imagined when their "Quaid" arrived at Karachi, for the first time after freedom, to take over as the first Governor-General of Pakistan.

It was our great misfortune that our beloved Quaid-i-Azam could not survive for long after our Independence. He was worn out with his life-long struggle for freedom. He fell seriously ill and passed away on 11th September 1948, at Karachi. Though he is no longer with us, he has left for our guidance his three watchwords of "Unity, Discipline and Faith." His special advice to students was that with the changed times, and as young builders of Pakistan, they must remain disciplined and attend whole-heartedly to their studies, and refrain from taking active part in politics. "Work, work and work," he said, "is the need of the hour." So each one of us must work hard and sincerely to add to the greatness and glory of our country.

Let us, in the end pray for the soul of our beloved Quaid-i-Azam, and resolve firmly to follow his advice and, *Inshallah*, make our country not only great and strong but a fortress of Islam.

EXERCISES

I.

Comprehension

A. Tick the correct answers:-

1. When was Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah born?
(a) in 1876 (b) in 1900 (c) in 1890.
2. He received his early education at:-
(a) Hyderabad (b) Karachi (c) England.
3. Why was he sent to England in 1892?
(a) for amusement
(b) to take an employment

- (c) for higher studies.
4. What did he do after returning from England?
 - (a) started business
 - (b) started practice as a barrister in Bombay
 - (c) joined Government service.
 5. Why did he join both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League?
 - (a) both were Indian Organizations
 - (b) both were working for the freedom of India
 - (c) both afforded him chances of becoming rich and famous.
 6. What made him resign from Congress?
 - (a) the duplicity of Congress leaders
 - (b) the favour of the British Government
 - (c) his fear of the Congress leaders.
 7. When was the Pakistan Resolution passed?
 - (a) on 25th December 1940
 - (b) on 23rd March 1940
 - (c) on 14th August 1947
 8. Why is 14th August a red letter day for us?
 - (a) Pakistan came into being on that day
 - (b) India got its freedom on that day
 - (c) Lord Mountbatten visited Pakistan on that day.
 9. What has Quaid-i-Azam left for our guidance?
 - (a) the Pakistan Constitution
 - (b) his three watchwords of "Unity, Discipline and Faith"
 - (c) his decision to leave the Indian National Congress.
 10. Quaid-i-Azam's advice to young students was:-
 - (a) to attend to their studies whole-heartedly and refrain from taking active part in politics.
 - (b) to take part in active politics
 - (c) to travel abroad.

B. Find out the meaning of each phrase from the list B and write its number in the blank space.

LIST (A)

LIST (B)

To break out

----- (1) to think together.

Inspite of	-----	(2) to turn out.
To inspire	-----	(3) to continue to live.
To achieve	-----	(4) to spread quickly.
To hold in high esteem	-----	(5) without caring for any difficulty.
To be dictated by	-----	(6) to be compelled by.
To drive out	-----	(7) to gain with an effort.
To put heads together	-----	(8) to hold in respect.
To survive	-----	(9) to create strong feelings or desire in a person.
To establish reputation	-----	(10) to create fame.

C. For each idiom three meanings are given. Tick the correct one:-

Idioms	Meaning
1. refrain from	(a) to supply with necessary material and training. (b) to keep away from. (c) to provide.
2. attend to	(a) to request. (b) to train. (c) to mind.
3. to convince	(a) to advise. (b) to fix as a duty to perform. (c) to make sure.
4. need of the hour	(a) something badly needed at the time. (b) pleasure of the moment. (c) grave responsibility.
5. to add to	(a) to hold in hand. (b) to have a possibility for improvement. (c) to increase.
6. to set right	(a) to put in order. (b) to start at once. (c) to bend to right.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 7. to send abroad | (a) to send to school.
(b) to call.
(c) to send to a foreign country. |
| 8. to resolve | (a) to give away.
(b) to acquire with an effort.
(c) to decide firmly. |
| 9. to migrate | (a) to get down.
(b) to go and settle in a new country.
(c) to return to one's own country. |
| 10. to pass away | (a) to die.
(b) to feel drawn towards.
(c) to hold a chance for. |

II. Structures

1. Study the use of the following structures and words:-
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) To Do | To Get Done |
|-----------|-------------|

Model sentences:-

(1) I can do this work.
(2) I can not do this work, but I shall get it done.

Exercise : Fill in the blanks with suitable structures:-

- | |
|--|
| (1) Who will _____ this work. |
| (2) By whom will you _____ this work _____ ? |

(b) Have

Model sentences:-

(1) I have a book (Shows possession)
(2) I have to work hard to pass the Examination (Shows necessity or obligation)

Exercise:- Fill in the blanks:-

- | |
|--|
| (1) We _____ a house to live in. |
| (2) We _____ walk down to the station as there is no taxi. |

(c) Some Any

Model sentences:-

(1) I can give you some books.

(Positive Sentence)

(2) I can not give you any book. (Negative Sentence)

(3) Have you any books to lend me? (question)

Please note that "Some" is used in a Positive Sentence and "any" in a Negative Sentence or in such Interrogative Sentences as do not begin with a question word like "Who", "What" or "Where" etc., and can be answered with "Yes" or "No".

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with "some" or "any" as required:-

(1) Please give me _____ milk. I am sorry, I do not have _____.

(2) I have _____ letters for you to write.

(3) I do not think there is _____ one here who can do this work.

(4) Do you want _____ more pudding?

(5) I asked him for _____ apples, but he hadn't _____.

2. Question forms of Indefinite Tenses.

Study the following examples carefully.

Statement	Question
(a) He is a boy.	Is he a boy?
(b) He was busy.	Was he busy?
(c) He will go.	Will he go?
(d) He walks.	Does he walk?
(e) The boys play.	Do the boys play?
(f) The boys played.	Did the boys play?

Please note that if any of the word within brackets ("is, am, are, was, were, will, shall") is used in a sentence its Question form is made by placing the same at the head of a sentence as you saw above in examples (a), (b) and (c). In other cases of Indefinite Tenses we place "do" and "does" at the head of a sentence in the Present Indefinite

Tense and "did" at the head of a sentence in Past Indefinite Tense (note examples "d", "e" and "f" above).

Exercise:- Change the following into Interrogative Sentences:-

- (a) Ahmed is an intelligent boy.
- (b) They are good boys.
- (c) I am busy.
- (d) He reads a book.
- (e) I saw a monkey.

LESSON 12

SPRING

Sound the flute;

Now it's mute;

Birds delight,

Day and night,

Nightingale

In the dale,

Merrily, merrily we welcome in the year.

Little boy,

Full of joy,

Little girl,

Sweet and small;

Cock does crow,

So do you;

Merrily, merrily we welcome in the year.

Little lamb,

Here I am;

Come and lick,

My white neck,

Let me pull,

Your soft wool;

Merrily, merrily we welcome in the year.

William Blake (1757 - 1827)

Comprehension and Appreciation

- A. Words explained:
- flute* : a musical instrument
mute : dumb, silent
delight : pleasure, happiness
dale : valley
merrily : happily
lick : pass the tongue over
- B. Tick mark the correct response in the following:-
1. When does the spring come?
 (a) in January (b) in March (c) in November.
 2. Where does the nightingale live?
 (a) on the mountain (b) in the desert
 (c) in the valley.
 3. When does the cock crow?
 (a) at night (b) in the morning (c) at noon.
 4. What does the lamb have?
 (a) feathers (b) wings (c) wool.
 5. When do the birds sing happily?
 (a) in spring (b) in winter (c) in summer.
- C. Write the rhyming words in the blank spaces:-
- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. sound | _____ | _____ |
| 2. night | _____ | _____ |
| 3. day | _____ | _____ |
| 4. year | _____ | _____ |
| 5. joy | _____ | _____ |
| 6. sweet | _____ | _____ |
| 7. crow | _____ | _____ |
| 8. lamb | _____ | _____ |
- D. Answer the following questions:-
1. When do the birds sing with delight?
 2. What does the cock do?
 3. What does the poet want to do with the lamb?
 4. What is the boy full of?
 5. What will the boy do to the lamb?

LESSON 13

ALLAMA DAUDPOTA



A village boy with a turban on his head and typical village dress, came to seek admission to Sindh Madressah at Karachi. He had come here all the way from Talti, his birth-place, a small village in Dadu district, far away from Karachi. Education was very difficult and expensive in those days. There were few high schools in Sindh. Only the children of the rich could afford to get higher education. The poor could not even think of it. So,

when the school boys saw him, they wondered and laughed at him. "Look at this cowherd; he wants to get education with us!" someone remarked.

This boy was Umer Daudpota, who was afterwards recognized as one of the greatest scholars of Sindh. His father's name was Mohammad who was a carpenter by profession. Umer got his primary education at his village. He was a very good and well-behaved child. From the very beginning he had developed a love for learning. In his very early years, he had learnt some crafts; so he could earn something besides seeking education. He also used to work in the fields and look after cattle to earn some money and help his poor parents.

After completing his primary education at his village, he went to Larkana, and then to Naushahro-Feroz for further education. There also he was a very good student. He studied and prayed regularly. And then he came to Karachi for his matriculaion. He lived in the hostel where he would clean the lamps, bind the books and net the cots for other students. He would accept any payment for the manual work done. From the amount thus earned he would spend something on his own needs and send the rest to his parents.

Here also he proved to be a very intelligent and hardworking student. The teachers and the students started loving and respecting him. The matriculation examination was conducted by the Bombay University in those days. It was a very

difficult examination; yet, he succeeded in getting the first position in Sindh. This was his first great success. He won honour, not only for himself but also for his school and the Muslims of Sindh. He won Government scholarship and also the "Sindh Exhibition Prize." He then entered D. J. Sindh College, Karachi and studied under very good teachers. He was very popular among the students as well as the teachers for his intelligence, hard work and love for learning. He passed his B.A. in First Class and was awarded the "Dickshna Fellowship."

He then proceeded to Bombay to do his M.A. and won the Chancellor's medal, a great academic distinction. He was also awarded government scholarship for higher education and joined Cambridge University, in England. After receiving his Ph. D. degree, he returned to his homeland and became the Principal of Sindh Madressah at Karachi.

After he had served there for sometime, he was appointed Professor of Arabic at Ismail College Andheri, in Bombay Presidency. There he not only taught the students but also compiled and wrote many books. He remained associated with the Bombay University for the development of Arabic, Persian and Sindhi languages. He was then appointed Director of Public Instruction for Sindh Province. He served in that capacity for eleven years. Then he became a member of the Public Service Commission from where he ultimately retired.

After retirement, he worked as Editor of the "Quarterly Mehran" a leading Sindhi literary maga-

zine. He died at Karachi on 22nd November, 1958, at the age of sixty-two and was buried at Bhitshah near the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif.

Dr. Daudpota devoted his whole life to the task of acquiring and spreading knowledge. He was a great scholar. He wrote many books in Sindhi, English, Arabic and Persian on different subjects.

He opened many new schools and encouraged the people to educate their children. He helped many students with stipends from his own pocket in addition to government scholarships. He advised the Muslims, to learn the Arabic language so that they could understand the teachings of the Holy Quran. In recognition of his scholarship and his service to the people, he was awarded the title of "*Shams-ul-Ulema*", the "Sun of Scholars." Persons like him are the pride of a nation and live forever in the hearts of the people.

EXERCISES

1. Comprehension

A. Write Yes or No after each statement:-

1. Allama Daudpota was the son of a rich man. _____
2. There were very few high schools in Sindh. _____
3. Allama Daudpota got his primary education at Larkana. _____
4. Sindh Madresa-tul Islam is situated at Naushahro. _____
5. Matriculation was a very difficult examination. _____
6. Allama Daudpota failed in his Matriculation. _____

7. Allama Daudpota wasted his time in playing.
8. He became a Collector after completing his education.
9. He died in England.
10. He always helped the poor.

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. What was the name of Allama Daudpota?
(a) Mohammed (b) Shams-ul-Ulema (c) Umer.
2. Where is Talti?
(a) in Larkana District (b) in Dadu District
(c) in Nawabshah District.
3. From where did the Allama pass his Matriculation?
(a) from Naushahro Feroz (b) from Larkana
(c) from Karachi.
4. From where did the Allama pass his M.A.?
(a) from Aligarh (b) from Bombay
(c) from England.
5. What award did the Allama get when he passed his Matriculation?
(a) Dickshna Fellowship (b) Chancellor's Medal
(c) Sindh Exhibition Prize.
6. What title was awarded to Allama Daudpota?
(a) Allama (b) Shams-ul-Ulema (c) Doctor.
7. Where was the Allama buried after his death?
(a) at Karachi (b) at Talti (c) at Bhitshah.

C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write down its number against the word:-

Words	List of synonyms
_____ dress	1. wealthy
_____ away	2. reside
_____ rich	3. respect
_____ pray	4. clothes
_____ live	5. growth
_____ remaining	6. educational
_____ honour	7. worship
_____ academic	8. aid

- _____ development 9. distant
 _____ help 10. rest

D. Find out the antonym of each word in the list and write down its number in the blank space:-

Words	List of antonyms
_____ village	1. weep
_____ away	2. none
_____ few	3. dull
_____ laugh	4. near
_____ someone	5. take
_____ give	6. easy
_____ intelligent	7. hate
_____ difficult	8. city
_____ love	9. return
_____ proceed	10. many

E. Fill in the blanks from the list of words given below:-

hard scholar afford wrote regularly
 profession pride tomb a few position

- There were only _____ schools in Sindh.
- Only the children of rich people could _____ to get higher education.
- Allama Daudpota's father was a carpenter by _____.
- He studied and prayed _____.
- He secured first _____ in M.A.
- He worked very _____.
- He _____ many books in Sindhi, English, Arabic and Persian.
- Dr. Daudpota was a great _____.
- He was buried near the _____ of Shah Abdul Latif.
- Persons like him are the _____ of a nation.

II.

Structures

A. Rewrite the following sentences changing nouns and pronouns into plural form:-

Model: A pupil reads his lesson.

Answer: Pupils read their lessons.

1. I am going to school.
2. A woman sings better than a man.
3. She does not drink milk.
4. He gave me a pen.
5. Does your brother understand English?
6. Every member gets a key.
7. Has the horse been sold?
8. Please, return his book to him.
9. A chair is made of wood.
10. I can read a book.

B. Select the right abbreviation from this list and write the same at the proper blank space:-

Dr.	M.A.	B.A.	M.Sc.	M.Ed.
Mr.	B.Sc.	D.Sc.	B.Ed.	Ph.D.

1. _____ is short form of Mister.
2. _____ is short form of Doctor.
3. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Arts.
4. _____ is short form of Master of Arts.
5. _____ is short form of Doctor of Philosophy.
6. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Science.
7. _____ is short form of Master of Science.
8. _____ is short form of Doctor of Science.
9. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Education.
10. _____ is short form of Master of Education.

C. Re-arrange each group of words to make a complete sentence:-

Model: an apple gave I him.

Answer: I gave him an apple.

1. mother us a story told.
2. here they what doing are?

3. hidden book your have you where?
4. does she her do regularly not homework.
5. him seen not I before have.
6. well behaved he was a child and very good.
7. scholar he great a was.
8. awarded was the he title Shams-ul-Ulema of.
9. prayed studied and he regularly.
10. like him are the persons of a nation pride.

Select the right abbreviation from this list and write the same in the proper blank space:-

Mr.	B.Sc.	D.Sc.	B.Ed.	M.Ed.
Dr.	M.A.	F.A.	M.Sc.	M.B.

1. _____ is short form of Master.
2. _____ is short form of Doctor.
3. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Arts.
4. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Arts.
5. _____ is short form of Doctor of Philosophy.
6. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Science.
7. _____ is short form of Master of Science.
8. _____ is short form of Doctor of Science.
9. _____ is short form of Bachelor of Education.
10. _____ is short form of Master of Education.

Arrange each group of words to make a complete sentence:-

Model - an apple gave him an apple.
 Answer - I gave him an apple.

1. mother as a story told.
2. here they what doing are?

LESSON 14

THE MOON

The moon is a strange world. You must have heard about the old woman of the moon. People have been talking about her for ages. She is very old. She has been sitting on the moon since its birth. But, we now know that it is not true. It is only a fairy tale.

There are many beautiful things in the sky. The most beautiful of them is the moon. Every one is attracted by its beauty. Little children feel a great joy when they see it shining in the sky. They want to catch it. They want to touch it with their little hands. The light of the moon is silvery, soft and sweet. It is charming. We always enjoy moonlit nights.

The moon has been a friend of man ever since the world began. When fire was not known, it was the early man's only friend against the dangers of night. It also became very useful for marking the passage of time. It helped man to make a calendar. Arabic months start with the sighting of the new moon.

The earth and the moon are parts of the solar system. *Sol* is a Latin word. It means "the sun". The word solar is therefore, used for anything belonging to the sun. So the earth and the moon are parts of a system belonging to the sun. This

system has planets, satellites and other objects. Long long ago the earth and the moon had been a part of the sun. Now they are separated from one another, but they are still connected to one another by a force called gravity.

The moon is not a planet. It is a satellite of the planet earth. A satellite is a small heavenly body moving around a planet. The earth moves around the sun, while the moon moves around the earth. The moon goes around the earth once in 27.3 days. It is a solid body. It is the nearest neighbour of the earth. It lies at a distance of 384400 kilometres from us. The moon is smaller than the earth. The earth is 14 times bigger than the moon. The force of gravity of the moon is one-sixth of the earth. An object, which weighs six kilograms on the earth, will therefore, weigh one kilogram only on the moon. It means that your weight on the moon will be one-sixth of your weight on the earth. You can also jump six times higher on the moon than you do on the earth.

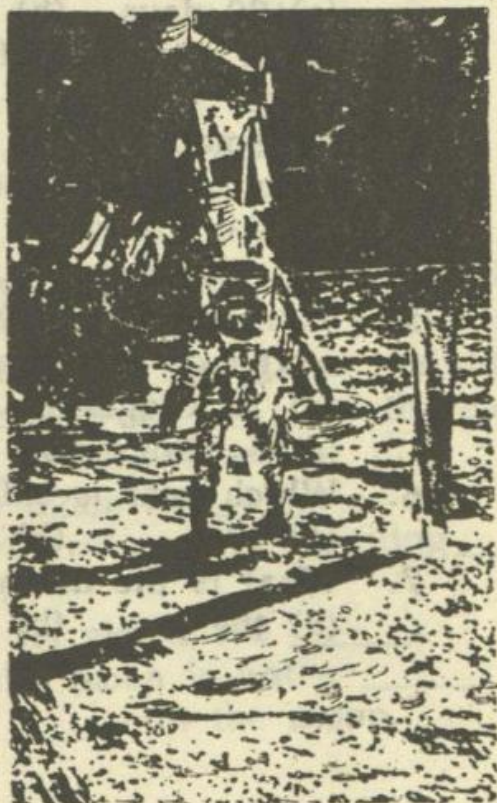
The age of the moon is almost the same as that of the earth. But the moon is different from the earth in many respects. There is no air and no water on the moon. So there is no weather. In the absence of air and water there can be no plants and animals. There are no clouds, winds, rain or snow. There are waterless wastes, high mountains and deep valleys. Temperature on the moon rises and falls very rapidly. The moon is either very hot or very cold. Man has to solve the problems of air, water and weather if he wants to live on the moon. We hope that such problems will be solved.

In future there will be colonies to live on the moon. People will go to visit the moon just as, today, they go to see the other countries of the world.

The moon has always been an object of special interest for man. Reaching the moon is not a new idea. In olden times some people thought of going to the moon. Some authors wrote very interesting stories about travel to the moon. It had been an old dream of man to see the strange world of the moon.

Man has greatly advanced today in science and technology. He wants to know more and more about the universe. Yuri Gagarin, a Russian, was the first man to travel in space. He went into space in 1961. Travelling to the moon is not a dream now. It is a reality. Man has landed on the moon.

The year 1969 will long be remembered as the Year of the Moon. On 21st July, 1969, Astronaut Neil Armstrong, an American, stepped down onto the moon with the words, "That's one small step for a man, but one giant leap for man-kind." He walked on it and was watched on television by people all over the world. Man had been chained to the earth. Now he has



broken the chain by setting foot on the moon.

EXERCISES

Comprehension

A. Write "Yes" or "No" after each sentence :-

1. The moon shines at night. _____
2. The moon is bigger than the earth. _____
3. In Latin *sol* means the sun. _____
4. The earth moves round the sun. _____
5. There is air and water on the moon. _____
6. Yuri Gagarin was an American. _____
7. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. _____

B. Encircle the correct response :-

1. What is the moon?
(a) a star (b) a planet (c) a satellite.
2. How much time does the moon take to go round the earth?
(a) 30 days (b) 27.3 days (c) 25.5 days.
3. What is the size of the moon as compared to the earth?
(a) smaller (b) bigger (c) equal.
4. Who was the first man to travel in space?
(a) An American (b) A Britisher
(c) A Russian.
5. Your weight is 36 Kilograms. How much will you weigh on the moon?
(a) 10 kilograms (b) 8 Kilograms
(c) 6 Kilograms.
6. Which year is called the Year of the Moon?
(a) 1961 (b) 1969 (c) 1970.
7. What is the meaning of the Latin word *sol* ?
(a) the star (b) the moon (c) the sun.

- C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space.

Words

List of synonyms

_____ talk	1. quickly
_____ beautiful	2. see
_____ little	3. truth
_____ move	4. large
_____ rapidly	5. handsome
_____ travel	6. be in motion
_____ reality	7. small
_____ giant	8. speak
_____ watch	9. journey

- D. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space :-

Words

List of antonyms

_____ old	1. presence
_____ sit	2. larger
_____ birth	3. darkness
_____ true	4. sorrow
_____ joy	5. low
_____ light	6. die
_____ smaller	7. false
_____ absence	8. new
_____ high	9. death
_____ live	10. stand

- E. Fill in the blanks with words given in the list below:-

silvery stories sun dream sitting
bigger water friend mountains neighbour

1. The moon is the nearest _____ of the earth.
2. There is no _____ on the moon.
3. The light of the moon is _____.
4. Some authors have written very interesting _____ about the moon.
5. The Latin word *sol* means the _____.
6. Now travel to the moon is not a _____.
7. There are high _____ on the moon.

8. The earth is _____ than the moon.
9. The moon is a _____ of man.
10. The old woman has been _____ on the moon for a long time.

F. Tick mark the correctly spelt words in the following:-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) strang | (b) strenge | (c) strange |
| 2. (a) sistem | (b) system | (c) systeme |
| 3. (a) satellite | (b) satelite | (c) satilite |
| 4. (a) salid | (b) soled | (c) solid |
| 5. (a) weight | (b) weght | (c) wieght |
| 6. (a) diffrent | (b) different | (c) defirent |
| 7. (a) montain | (b) mountain | (c) mountan |
| 8. (a) scince | (b) scinse | (c) science |
| 9. (a) speshal | (b) spicial | (c) special |
| 10. (a) telivision | (b) televizan | (c) television |

Structures

- A. A preposition shows the relation in which a person or a thing stands to something else; as,
I put my book *on* the table.

Here the preposition *on* shows the relationship between book and table.

Select the right preposition from the list and write it in the blank space.

in on for off over up
into at after about

1. The moon is shining _____ the sky.
2. The dog ran _____ the cat.
3. The boy jumped _____ the pond.
4. Ahmed climbed _____ the tallest tree.
5. The teacher will talk _____ the new book.
6. There is someone _____ the door.
7. The horse has jumped _____ the bush.
8. The farmer fell _____ his horse.
9. She is asking _____ a glass of water.
10. There is a toy _____ the table.

B. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-

Example: going I to am Karachi.

Answer: I am going to Karachi.

1. moves moon the earth round the.

2. very is sun hot the.

3. has moon man reached the.

4. moon is the very beautiful.

C. Join any two parts to make a sentence:-

A

B

1. The moon can travel in space.

2. Yuri Gagarin are parts of the solar system.

3. Man is bigger than the moon.

4. The earth is shining in the sky.

5. The earth and the moon was a Russian.

LESSON 15

DRIVE THE NAIL ARIGHT BOYS

Drive the nail aright, boys;
Hit it on the head;
Strike with all your might, boys,
While the iron's red.

When you've work to do, boys,
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top, boys,
First must climb the hill.

Standing at the foot, boys,
Looking at the sky;
How can you get up, boys,
If you never try?

Though you stumble oft, boys,
Never be downcast;
Try, and try again, boys,
You will win at last.

Drive the nail aright, boys,
Hit it on the head;
Strike with all your might, boys,
While the iron's red.

Norman Macleod

I.

Comprehension and Appreciation

A. Study carefully the following words and phrases and learn their meanings:-

Drive:	force into with blows.
Aright:	in the proper manner.
Head:	flat top of a nail.
Strike:	hit.
Might:	strength.
While:	during the time.
Iron's:	iron is.
You've:	you have.
Will:	determination
Stumble:	strike your foot against something and nearly fall.
Oft:	often.
Downcast:	discouraged.

B. Tick mark the correct answer for each question:-

- (1) Where should you hit the nail?
(a) at its bottom (b) on its head
(c) in the middle.
- (2) "Drive the nail aright" means:-
(a) do a thing quietly
(b) do a thing in the right way
(c) leave a thing half done.
- (3) When should you strike the iron?
(a) while it is red (b) when it has cooled down
(c) when it has half cooled down.
- (4) What will happen if you do not strike the iron while it is red?
(a) it will not take the shape you want it to take
(b) it will break down
(c) it will become flat.
- (5) "While the iron's red" means:-
(a) when you have no chance
(b) when you have a good chance
(c) when you are waiting for a chance.
- (6) How can you reach the top of a hill?
(a) by looking at the top

- (b) by only wishing to reach the top
- (c) by actually climbing the hill.
- (7) What should you do to win in the end?
 - (a) try and try again
 - (b) give up your efforts
 - (c) work fitfully.
- (8) How should you face difficulties in life?
 - (a) by avoiding them
 - (b) by only thinking about them
 - (c) by facing them squarely and doing the right thing.
- (9) What will happen if you are downcast?
 - (a) you will never succeed
 - (b) the difficulties will disappear
 - (c) you will succeed.
- (10) What lesson do you learn from the poem?
 - (a) we should not work very hard
 - (b) we should not care to make use of a good opportunity
 - (c) we should make use of every good chance and do the right thing in a steady manner without being discouraged by any failures in the beginning.

C. Which lines of the poem rhyme together?

Tick off the right answer:-

- (a) first and second.
- (b) third and fourth.
- (c) first and third; second and fourth.

D. Pair off suitable rhyming words given under list A and B:-

A	B
sit	fill
boys	sight
last	fast
might	hit
hill	toys

E. Which stanza of the poem has been repeated and why?

LESSON 16

SELF HELP

"Always smile and work hard", Micato heard someone saying. He was dreaming in his straw bed. He was very young when his father and mother had died. So he had to work and earn his bread from an early age. He had no home to shelter himself from rain, summer and winter. He took every job he found. He never sat idle. He always wanted to do new things. For this, he always used his mind. He pleased every one with his work. He was kept as a helper in the stable of a rich farmer. He heard someone saying that he should smile and remain busy always. He thought it was all his mother's advice. Although he was already a very hard-working boy, he worked harder after this dream, according to the advice of the unknown person. He never stayed at one place and always went about in search of new work.

One evening he was sitting very quietly in the stable. His master came to see the horses. He saw him and took pity on him. He gave him a coin. Micato was very pleased to get the coin. He wanted to make full use of the coin. Everyday in his leisure time, he went to a shop. He watched people buying things from the shop-keeper, but no one came to buy a thing with only one coin. So each day he returned without buying anything. One day while

Micato was looking after the horses, he saw an old woman selling seeds of some kind. He thought of buying seeds with his coin. He went to the woman and said to her, "May I buy some seeds?"

"Yes", said the woman. He gave her the coin which he had carried in the pocket of his worn out shirt.

"Oh! you cannot buy anything with this", said the woman.

"Suppose I put my wet finger into the heap; will you give me all the seeds which stick to my finger?"

"Agreed", said the woman. Micato gave the coin to the old woman and put his finger into his mouth and then into the heap of seeds. When he took it out it was all covered over with seeds. He kept them safely in one corner of the stable. Now he began to think how to make the best use of the seeds. He prepared a little piece of ground working daily in his spare time. When a small plot of land was ready, he made it soft and spread all the seeds on it and covered them. Every morning he used to water his plot and watch the seeds grow. He did all this after he had finished his master's work. After some days small plants came out of the seeds. He was very pleased to see his small seedlings grow. Poor Micato did not know what plants they were, still he remained busy and happy.

The plants were growing up beautifully. He thought of presenting some of them to his master. One morning he cut some plants, washed them and took them to his master. The man was surprised

to see them and asked, "From where did you get them?" "I planted them myself, sir," he said. "Are you sure?" asked his master. "Yes I can show you my little garden," he replied.

He took him to the back of the stable and showed him the neat and tidy plot of land. Salad was the only thing which was needed badly in the city. His master thought of presenting some of it to the king. He asked his men to prepare his carriage of eight horses. The horses were also well kept and well fed by Micato.

When the king saw the beautiful salad plants, he was surprised. He asked him about the plants. The rich man told him about Micato and his honest and hard work. The king wanted Micato to work in his palace. The rich man could not refuse and sent Micato to the king. Micato was always ready to go anywhere in order to work. He went to the king and started his work there.

The king asked him about the seeds. He told him about the old woman and how he had purchased them for a coin, which was given to him by his master. The king was much pleased to have him in his palace. Micato had not changed his habit of working hard and trying to do better every day. He helped the king whenever he went hunting.

Micato was not lazy. He slept for a little while at night and spent the rest of the night in making plans to do good work. The king came to know this and gave him the post of a guard. He had grown into a handsome young man now. He tried his best to guard the palace at night.

One night he was taking a round of the palace with other guards. He heard a very strange sound which the other guards failed to hear. It was enough to alert him. He went to check up the staircase which led to the king's chamber. He saw something crawling up. It was a big, black cobra. He was much worried to see it. He had to kill it in order to save the king.

There was a big tree just in front of the king's palace. He climbed up the tree without wasting a moment. He sat on a strong branch and aimed his gun at the cobra. He fired the gun. The black cobra was wounded but not killed. Micato did not leave his place and kept on watching the wounded snake.

Someone reported to the king that the previous night Micato was not on duty. The king ordered that the people should search for him. The soldiers found him sitting on the tree with his gun. They shouted and called him down but he waved his gun towards the king's chamber. They all trembled with fear when they saw the black cobra. They killed the snake at once.

The king came to know about this. He wanted to reward Micato for his brave deed and the honest discharge of his duty. He made him his heir and married him to his only daughter.

Micato was not a lazy boy. He always made the best use of the time he had. The coin and the seeds may seem small things but these things brought him good luck. He was a homeless orphan, but now he had become a prince by his untiring

work and good habits. He always had the words of his mother in his mind and lived according to them. She had spoken to him and told him that a small but honest deed could move mountains.

EXERCISES

Comprehension

A. Encircle the correct response:-

1. Who looked after Micato?
(a) his uncle (b) his neighbours
(c) he worked and looked after himself.
2. Which work did he do?
(a) looked after sheep (b) cut wood in the jungle
(c) did any work he would find.
3. What did he dream?
(a) he saw his mother (b) he saw his parents
(c) he heard somebody.
4. Where did he hire himself?
(a) at a shop (b) in a factory
(c) in a stable.
5. What did he get from his master?
(a) a shirt (b) a present
(c) a coin.
6. Which seeds had he planted?
(a) flower seeds (b) fruit seeds
(c) salad seeds.
7. How did he kill the cobra?
(a) all alone (b) with some body's help
(c) with a gun.

B. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Synonyms
_____ reward	1. expire
_____ save	2. rescue
_____ die	3. prize
_____ pardon	4. repeat

_____ trade	5. mud
_____ praise	6. stir
_____ revise	7. make
_____ earth	8. admire
_____ mix	9. business
_____ produce	10. excuse

C. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

_____ shrink	1. narrow
_____ proud	2. stale
_____ blame	3. smooth
_____ success	4. damaged
_____ kind	5. careless
_____ keen	6. cruel
_____ whole	7. failure
_____ rough	8. praise
_____ fresh	9. humble
_____ broad	10. spread

D. Fill in the blanks with words from the list:-

faith	dream	cleverness	goal
hard	salad	wealth	orphan
success	dishonest		

1. Micato was an _____ boy.
2. He learned to live by _____ work.
3. Whatever a person sees in sleep is a _____.
4. He bought the seeds for a coin with his _____.
5. He had planted _____ seeds.
6. He worked hard and hoped for _____.
7. The servants are sometimes _____.
8. We must do every work with _____.
9. Health is better than _____.
10. The players try hard to achieve _____.

E. Tick mark the correctly spelt words in the following:-

1. (a) helath (b) health (c) haleth

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 2. (a) garde | (b) guard | (c) gurad |
| 3. (a) fortuen | (b) fortune | (c) fortune |
| 4. (a) chambre | (b) chmaber | (c) chamber |
| 5. (a) spread | (b) speared | (c) sprade |
| 6. (a) habet | (b) habit | (c) habbit |
| 7. (a) futur | (b) future | (c) farture |
| 8. (a) worride | (b) warrdie | (c) worried. |

Structures

A. Study the following sentences carefully:-

1. Go and fight the enemy. (Order)
2. Please, donate blood for the wounded persons (Appeal)
3. Please listen to me. (Request)
4. May God give you good health! (Prayer)
5. 'Hurrah, our team has won the match!' (Joy)
6. Alas! his father is dead. (Sorrow)
7. Do not play with bad boys. (Advice)
8. Give help to that blind woman. (Pity)
9. I will give the last drop of my blood for my country. (Resolve)
10. Let us join the army and serve the country. (Suggestion)

B. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-

1. in dream saw he a holy man his.
2. wanted to home reach soon he.
3. honest man is he an.
4. grow on trees apples the.
5. roads Karachi broad are the in very.
6. I foreigners met many Murree at.
7. drivers high the rickshaw are these days charging fares.
8. examination pass to I wish the in first division.

C. Join any two parts to make a sentence:-

A

B

1. We are going to _____ in the fields.

2. The women are working the village.
3. The nurse is helping the band played.
4. He danced while the doctor.
5. The marriage party cannot be seen.
6. There are many beds with his magic tricks.
7. He cheered the people in a general ward.
8. He climbed up the all the young children.
9. I gave sweets to tree to find eggs in the nest.

D. Active Voice and Passive Voice:

Active voice patterns

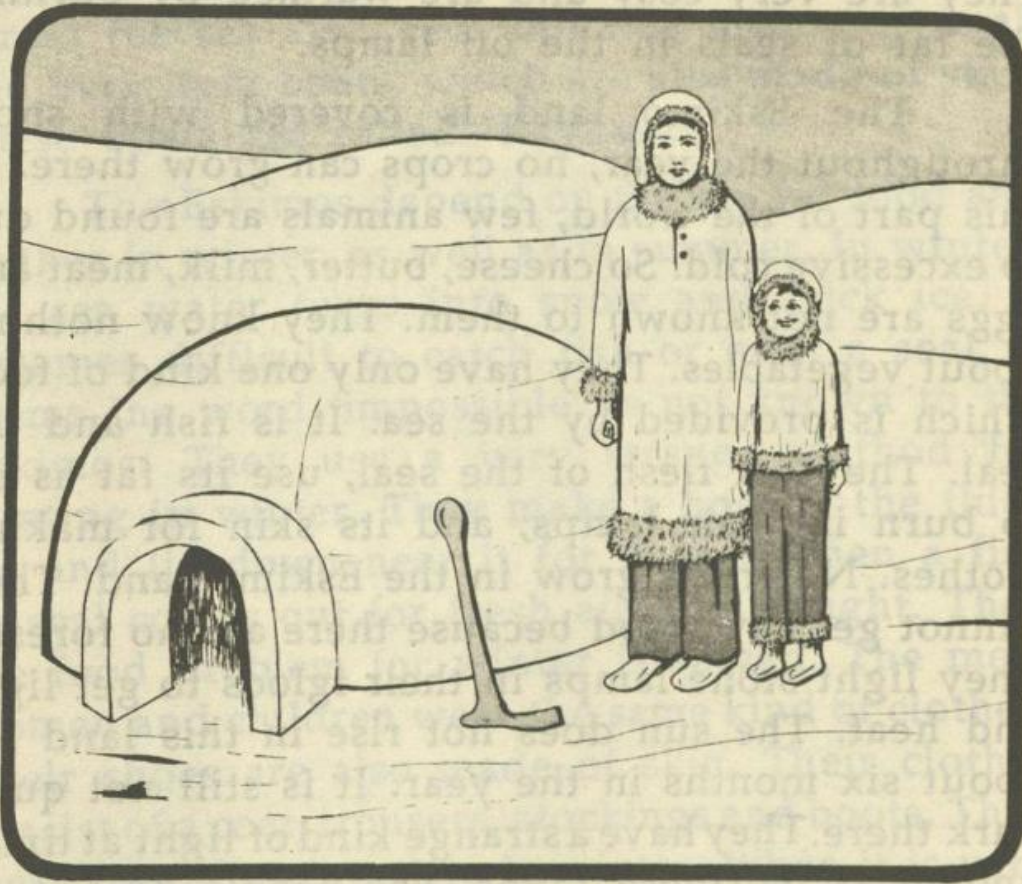
Passive voice patterns

	Doer or subject	Verb	Receiver of action or object	Receiver of action now subject	Verb	Subject now becomes object
Present	Tom	has eaten	an apple.	An apple	has been eaten	by Tom.
Perfect	Tom	has eaten	apples.	Apples	have been eaten	by Tom.
Past	Tom	had eaten	an apple.	An apple	had been eaten	by Tom.
Perfect	Tom	had eaten	apples.	Apples	had been eaten	by Tom.
Future	Tom	Will have		An apple	will have been	
Perfect		eaten	an apple.		eaten	by Tom.

LESSON 17

THE ESKIMOS

The word Eskimo means "eater of raw meat." Eskimos live in the Tundras, which are the coldest regions of the earth.



Let us learn something about these wonderful people and their way of life. In winter we all feel very lazy. Nobody likes to come out of a warm bed. We wrap ourselves up in warm clothes, have hot things to drink and like to sit in the sun most

of the time. We light a fire in the room to get more heat. But the Eskimos have no proper homes. They live in houses of snow and ice. These houses are called 'Igloos'. There are no doors or windows in them. From a distance they look like bowls turned upside down. There is a narrow tunnel to get inside. When all the members get inside, the tunnel is blocked with a big piece of snow. Many families live together. They do not have any furniture, beds or blankets to keep warm, as it is not cold inside. They are very cosy and are warmed by burning the fat of seals in the oil lamps.

The Eskimo land is covered with snow throughout the year, no crops can grow there. In this part of the world, few animals are found due to excessive cold. So cheese, butter, milk, meat and eggs are not known to them. They know nothing about vegetables. They have only one kind of food which is provided by the sea. It is fish and the seal. They eat flesh of the seal, use its fat as oil to burn in their lamps, and its skin for making clothes. No fruits grow in the Eskimo land. They cannot get any wood because there are no forests. They light stone lamps in their igloos to get light and heat. The sun does not rise in this land for about six months in the year. It is still not quite dark there. They have a strange kind of light at times known as Northern Light. The people do not sit in one place but go about their work. There is no distinction between day and night. They have no watch to show time. They follow their usual routine.

In summer they get plenty of fish from the sea. They use simple weapons like bows and arrows,

fishing nets, hooks and some other tools mostly made of stone. When summer comes, their snow houses start melting. They have no carts or wagons to carry their things from one place to another. They have a special kind of cart. It is called a sledge. It has no wheels. Each family keeps a sledge and a team of dogs to pull it across the snow. The dogs are well-fed to do this heavy task. In some places the reindeer are used to pull the sledge instead of the dogs. The reindeer is a kind of a deer, but it is much bigger and more powerful than the deer we know. The Eskimos have to do a lot of travelling across the sea also. It is done by means of small and very light boats, which are also made of skin. These boats are called 'Kayaks'.

The Eskimos depend on the sea for food and clothes in winter, as well as in summer. In winter, the sea water turns into snow and thick ice. It becomes difficult to catch fish or hunt a seal. It seems the word 'impossible' is not known to the Eskimos. They use a very strange method for hunting in winter. They make a hole in the thick ice and lie down near it for hours. When a fish or seal comes out for fresh air, it is caught. Then the food problem for winter is solved. The men, women and children wear the same kind of clothes. Their shoes are also made of skin. Their clothes consist of a coat, trousers, stockings and boots. They wear two of each article in winter. When it is very cold they cover themselves with skin. In summer they sleep on platforms made of snow. The lamp, burning fat, is of great help to them, as it keeps them alive and protected in severe cold.

The cold climate and improper food has affected the lives of these people. They are very short with yellowish brown colour. They have slit-shaped eyes with high cheek bones. They have no sense of colour as they have no gardens of colourful flowers. Their population is also not growing as is the case in other countries. Men and women work hard to keep their family alive and united. The Eskimos believe that all animals and things have spirits in them.

In some places the Eskimos have changed their mode of living. They have made houses with mud and stone instead of snow. Some Eskimo children go to school during the summer; otherwise their parents teach them at home. They try to cook their food. Although they are far from the civilized world they are trying hard to improve. It is hoped that some day they will come closer to other peoples of the world and try to follow them. They will come in contact with a new world which will provide them all help to live well and prosper.

EXERCISES

Comprehension

- A. Write 'Yes' or 'No' after each statement:-
1. The dog is a faithful animal. _____
 2. The dogs work in the Police Department. _____
 3. The Eskimos are good farmers. _____
 4. The stone houses are called 'Igloos'. _____
 5. The snow houses are comfortable in summer. _____

6. The Eskimo house is well decorated. _____
7. The 'Igloo' has several rooms in it. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. Which animal is very useful for the Eskimos?
(a) a horse (b) a cow (c) a dog.
2. What is an Eskimo house made of?
(a) wood (b) bricks (c) snow.
3. What does an Eskimo house look like?
(a) a dome (b) a bowl turned upside down
(c) a tent.
4. What are the main crops growing in Eskimo land?
(a) wheat and barley (b) cotton and maize
(c) no crops can grow there.
5. Where do these people cook their food?
(a) in the kitchen (b) inside the Igloo
(c) they eat raw food.
6. Where do these people sleep in summer?
(a) in a hut (b) on snow platforms
(c) in tents.
7. What is the cart used by them called?
(a) a wagon (b) a bullock cart
(c) a sledge.
8. What do the Eskimo children do?
(a) go to school (b) work in the field
(c) go hunting with their parents.

C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Synonym
_____ well	1. durable
_____ sink	2. pardon
_____ excuse	3. drown
_____ strong	4. good
_____ reject	5. assist
_____ receive	6. collect
_____ died	7. cancel
_____ short	8. expired
_____ greet	9. brief
_____ help	10. welcome

- D. Find the antonym of each of the following words and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Antonyms
_____ command	1. start
_____ to rule	2. pick
_____ swim	3. guilty
_____ innocent	4. to serve
_____ drop	5. obey
_____ wild	6. drown
_____ victory	7. pet
_____ few	8. often
_____ sometimes	9. defeat
_____ stop	10. many

- E. Fill in the blanks with words from the list given below:-

cold	crawl	corn	sledge
igloo	lamp	land	food
snow	ice.		

1. The Eskimos live in _____ houses.
2. The _____ is covered with snow and ice.
3. The snow house of the Eskimo is called an _____.
4. Instead of walking they _____ into the house.
5. They cannot grow _____.
6. They live in the light and heat of a _____.
7. The sea helps them with _____ and clothes.
8. In winter the sea water turns into thick _____.
9. Although they live in a snow house it is not _____ inside.
10. A _____ is kept by every family.

Structures

- A. Study the use of "Neither" "Nor" in the following sentences:-

1. Neither he nor his uncle attended the party.
2. Neither she nor her friend took part in the games.
3. Neither the teacher nor any pupil was there.
4. Neither the driver nor the car was in the garage.

5. Neither the captain nor his team was present.
6. Neither Rizwan nor Jamil wanted anything.
7. Neither the coolie nor the luggage was in the train.
8. It is neither hot nor cold today.
9. Neither you nor your friend attended school yesterday.

B. Re-arrange the following words to make a sentence:-

1. horse a beautiful I saw.
2. he walk weak to is too.
3. the in sun sets west the.
4. eggs many you did buy how?
5. the steal comes to thief at night.
6. who helps God those themselves help.
7. happy I am because is today a holiday.
8. me gave each two biscuits mother and Amina.

C. Join correctly any two parts to make a sentence:-

- | A | B |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The cow's meat is | Karachi by bus. |
| 2. She worked hard | giving water to the plants. |
| 3. The gardener is | the car carefully. |
| 4. There are eleven players | called beef. |
| 5. Seema is going to | two days ago. |
| 6. It is very cold | school last Saturday. |
| 7. Mr. Sadiq works | in an office. |
| 8. I was absent from | in the hockey team. |
| 9. Waheed drives | and secured a good position. |
| 10. We finished our examinations | in hilly places. |

LESSON 18

THE BOATMAN



Ferry me across the water,
Do, boatman, do.
If you have a penny in
your purse,
I'll ferry you.

I have a penny in my purse,
And my eyes are blue,
So, ferry me across the water,
Do, boatman, do.

Step into my ferry boat,
 Be they black or blue,
 And for the penny in your purse,
 I'll ferry you.

Christina Rosseti

Comprehension and Appreciation

A. Words explained:-

Stanza I

- Ferry* : take or carry across by boat.
Do : Here it is used to put force in the request
Boatman : a person who rows the boat.

Stanza II

- Penny* : an English coin.
Blue eyes: give an impression of the child's beauty.

Stanza III

- Step into* : come into.
Ferry : a small boat.
Be they : the eyes may be black or blue.

B. Tick mark (✓) the correct answers in the following:-

- Who wants to go across the water?
 (a) A man (b) An old lady (c) A little girl.
- What does she have in her purse?
 (a) A gold piece (b) A ring (c) A penny.
- What colour are her eyes?
 (a) Black (b) Brown (c) Blue.
- Why will the boatman carry her across the water?
 (a) Because of her blue eyes (b) Because of her
 purse (c) Because of the penny in her purse.
- Could she get across the water with her blue eyes
 only?
 (a) Yes of course (b) Not at all
 (c) Only with money,

C. Write all the rhyming words in the three stanzas:-

Stanza I

Rhyming words:- 1. _____ 2. _____

Stanza II

Rhyming words:- 1. _____ 2. _____

Stanza III

Rhyming words:- 1. _____ 2. _____

D. Notes :-

1. Each line of a poem begins with a capital letter.
2. Each line of a poem generally ends with rhyming word.
3. Rhyming words help to create a sort of music.
4. The poem "The Boatman" has three stanzas.
5. Learn this little poem by heart for your enjoyment.

LESSON 19

SOME SUITABLE CAREERS

Most of the boys from class eight had gone to play a cricket match. Some boys were left behind. The teacher did not want to teach them a new lesson. So he thought of talking to his pupils about their future.

Teacher: Well, boys, today I want you to tell me about your future plans. So, one by one, please tell me what you would like to become? Amjad, will you please start?

Amjad: Sir, I want to be a doctor and serve suffering humanity. My sister also wants to be a doctor. She is very polite and kind hearted.

Teacher: Good, that is a noble aim.

Zakir: Sir, I wish to make new bridges, dams and canals. I'll serve my country as an engineer.

Teacher: Who can make doctors and engineers for us?

Haroon: A teacher, sir. I'll be a teacher and teach children to become useful citizens, like doctors and engineers. My mother is a school teacher too. She is respected by everybody.

Salman: I want to defend my country by learning to fly jet fighters. I shall be a fighter pilot.

- Teacher:* The engineer can make aeroplanes for you also.
- Ansar:* I want to be a farmer, but a better one than my forefathers. My sister also takes keen interest in farming.
- Teacher:* You can use modern methods of farming and produce more. Thus you can be a better farmer than your forefathers, who used only old methods of farming.
- Zaheer:* I wish to be a sailor. I'll join the navy.
- Teacher:* A good idea. You can travel round the world by sea. You can help in trade also.
- Shakir:* I am a scout now. In future I want to be a soldier.
- Teacher:* That's right. You can be very useful both in peace and in war.
- Arif:* Shakir, my friend, is going to be a soldier. He will need weapons of all kinds. I shall make arms and weapons for soldiers.
- Teacher:* Right.
- Sadiq:* Science is my favourite subject. I'll be a scientist in future.
- Teacher:* We need many scientists. They can discover new minerals and invent new things to make our country rich and our life more comfortable.
- Shahid:* I'll open a shop to repair radios, irons, television sets and all sorts of electrical appliances. My family members will also support me.

- Teacher:* Yes, you will be very useful to society.
- Shakil:* I have a plan to become a tradesman.
- Teacher:* You can be very successful because you have a very active mind. It will help you.
- Shafiq:* I'll continue my studies and become a writer.
- Teacher:* You can help the younger children by writing good books for them.
- Answer:* Sir, I'll learn to make medicines and help the doctor.
- Teacher:* A doctor always needs a chemist.
- Rafiq:* I'll open a repair shop for cars, motors, trucks and other machines.
- Teacher:* Oh! You have thought well. We are living in the machine age. We use so many machines. When they go wrong, which sometimes they do, they need to be repaired.
- Raheel:* I am planning to go abroad to learn new methods of dry cleaning and dyeing.
- Teacher:* We are living in a fast-moving world. Almost everybody gives his clothes for dry cleaning to save time.
- Imran:* I like drawing very much. I think I'll take up an advanced course in drawing.
- Teacher:* Then you can draw models of houses, big factories, bridges and machines.
- Asif:* Sir, I wish that every one from my village should learn to read and write.
- Teacher:* You can do it with the help of some friends by setting up evening classes for the villagers.

Salim: I like music very much. I would like to take lessons in music and become a musician.

Teacher: Well, music is liked by all. So you can become very popular.

Salim: I think so, sir. When tired labourers come home from their work, I'll entertain them, so that they are fresh again to do hard work the next day.

Teacher: Well boys, we have had very useful talk. I like all your future plans. You will all have to work hard to make your dreams come true. All of us, in school, will help you.

EXERCISES

I.

Comprehension

A. Encircle the correct response:-

1. How can the farmer grow more food?
 - (a) by working hard day and night
 - (b) by using healthy seeds while ploughing
 - (c) by modern methods of farming.
2. How does the soldier serve his country in peace?
 - (a) by taking care of the traffic
 - (b) by catching thieves and robbers
 - (c) by keeping a close watch on the borders of his country.
3. How does a chemist help the doctor?
 - (a) he gives injections to the patients
 - (b) he prepares all kinds of medicines for the doctor
 - (c) he helps the doctor to examine his patients.

4. What can a scientist do for the progress of his country?
 - (a) he can construct big buildings
 - (b) he can invent faster means of transport
 - (c) he can find new fields with rich minerals to make his country rich and strong. He can also invent new things.
5. What is the work of a mechanic?
 - (a) to make good tools
 - (b) to replace old machines by new ones
 - (c) to look after, repair, and even make new machines.
6. What is meant by import?
 - (a) to sell things to other countries.
 - (b) to send things to other countries
 - (c) to buy and bring into the country things we need.

B. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	List of synonyms
_____ right	1. couple
_____ against	2. lid
_____ rude	3. speak
_____ treat	4. act towards
_____ cross	5. opposite
_____ round	6. correct
_____ cover	7. rough
_____ tale	8. pass from side to side
_____ talk	9. circular
_____ pair	10. story

C. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words

List of antonyms

-----	produce	1. casual
-----	giant	2. vice
-----	birth	3. female
-----	save	4. false
-----	upper	5. success
-----	failure	6. lower
-----	true	7. spend
-----	often	8. consume
-----	virtue	9. dwarf
-----	male	10. death

D. Tick mark the words with correct spellings:-

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) dreme | (b) dream | (c) drame. |
| 2. (a) wepoens | (b) weapons | (c) waepons. |
| 3. (a) medicine | (b) medcine | (c) midicine. |
| 4. (a) machnies | (b) machnes | (c) machines. |
| 5. (a) discevor | (b) discover | (c) discovre. |
| 6. (a) advence | (b) advance | (c) adwance. |
| 7. (a) moderen | (b) modrne | (c) modern. |
| 8. (a) favourite | (b) favorite | (c) favourtie. |

II.

Structures

A. Study carefully the use of the following pronouns in the possessive case:-

my mine your yours her hers

- This is my book.
- This book is mine.
- That is your book.
- That book is yours.
- That is her book.
- That book is hers.

Please note that:-

(i) In Sentences (a), (c) and (e) the possessive pronoun "my", "your" and "her" are placed before "book" i.e., the thing they possessed.

(ii) In Sentences (b), (d) and (f) the noun possessed i.e., "book" is placed before the possessive pronoun

and so "mine", "yours" and "hers" are used in place of "my", "your" and "her".

Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns given in brackets against each sentence:-

- (a) This is _____ pen. (her, hers)
- (b) _____ book is lost. (my, mine)
- (c) That cap is _____ (your, yours)
- (d) These clothes are _____ (her, hers)
- (e) These are _____ books. (my, mine)

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the list given below:-

pilot	sailor	laboratory	musician
engineer	minerals	petrol	mint
teacher	medicines		

- 1. The _____ builds buildings, dams and bridges.
- 2. The chemist prepares all kinds of _____.
- 3. The coins are produced in a _____.
- 4. A _____ helps us to become useful persons.
- 5. Many useful _____ are found under the earth.
- 6. The scientist observes and experiments in a _____.
- 7. Anyone who wants to be a _____ has to join the Navy.
- 8. A _____ flies aeroplane in the air like a bird.
- 9. The _____ prepares music for songs and dramas.
- 10. _____ helps the vehicles to move.

C. Substitution drill:-

- 1. I as well as my peon am going out.
- 2. She as well as her friends is going to the picture.
- 3. The boys as well as their teacher are going for a picnic.
- 4. The moon as well as the stars is not clear due to clouds.
- 5. The photographer as well as his camera was dumped into the puddle.

Please note that when we join two subjects by "as well as" the verb agrees in number and person with the first.

D. Re-arrange each group of words to make a sentence:-

1. situated in Hyderabad are Industries Wazir Ali.
2. makes a practice man perfect.
3. producing cars models of Japan beautiful is.
4. go to hilly people places to escape heat the.
5. fruits garden Quetta is Pakistan of the.
6. harbour is big there in a Karachi.
7. the Municipal park there zoo is a in.

E. Join correctly any two parts to make a sentence:-

1. December is the last is the tallest building in Karachi.
2. The wood-cutter cuts the airport to receive my father.
3. There is a park near our school.
4. I am nine years these letters.
5. The cattle are wood with an axe.
grazing
6. Wheat, cotton and month of the solar calendar.
7. I am going to younger than my brother.
8. They had their meal sugar-cane are the main crops.
9. I have to post in the meadow.
10. Habib Bank Plaza in the dinning room.

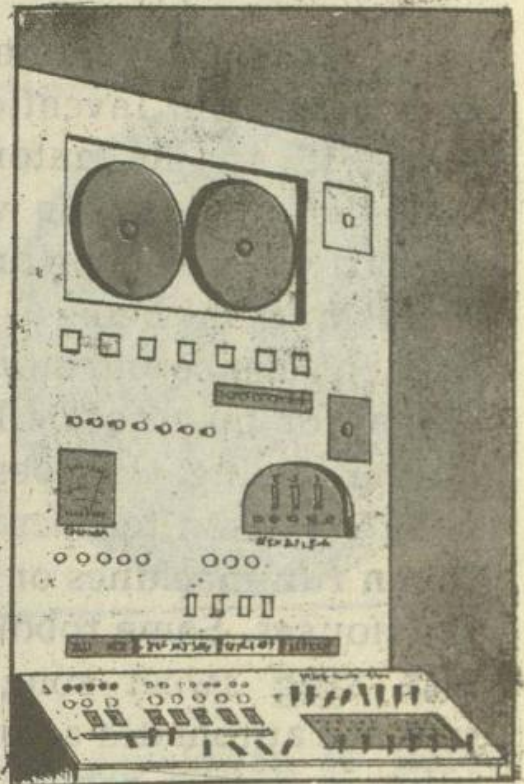
LESSON 20

MODERN INVENTIONS

We are living in the age of science and technology. We see many wonderful inventions. Their number is increasing day-by-day. These inventions have made our life easy, comfortable and interesting. They have changed the ways of our thinking and living. Let us try to learn something about a few modern inventions.

THE COMPUTER

The computer is one of the most wonderful modern inventions. It is an automatic electronic machine. It is very useful for calculations. It solves mathematical problems. Today, the use of computers is common. They are used in banks, industries, hospitals and examining boards. They have become a part of modern life. They work without rest. They do not make mistakes. The aim of these machines is to

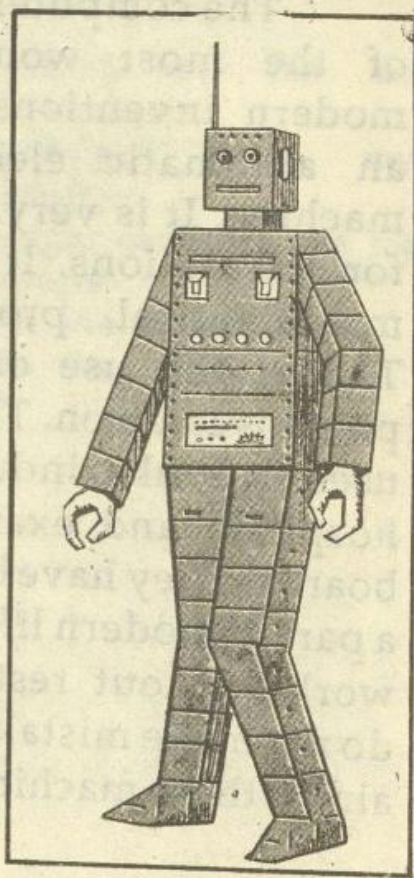


save time and labour of man. A University professor wanted to know the period of construction of a very old building. The computer gave all the details in one minute. In an ordinary way it would have taken many years to know these details.

There are two kinds of computers: analog and digital. Analog computers operate with data; and digital, with numbers. A large computer can do about 250,000 additions or subtractions in one second. It can also solve about 100,000 multiplication problems or more than 60,000 division problems in one second. One computer can translate four foreign languages. Sometimes computers are called "electronic brains," but they are only tools that work according to some fixed principles.

THE ROBOT

A robot is an interesting and wonderful invention of man. It is an automatic machine. It does the work, or part of work, of one or more human beings. It is used in science and industry. It may or may not be like a human being. It does not need a person to operate it. It can run machines or clean the houses. Some robots can also sing sweet songs for you. An automatic aeroplane pilot is a true robot. It is

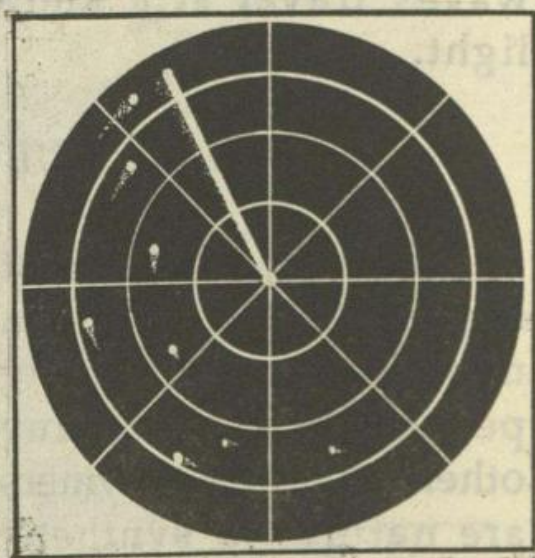
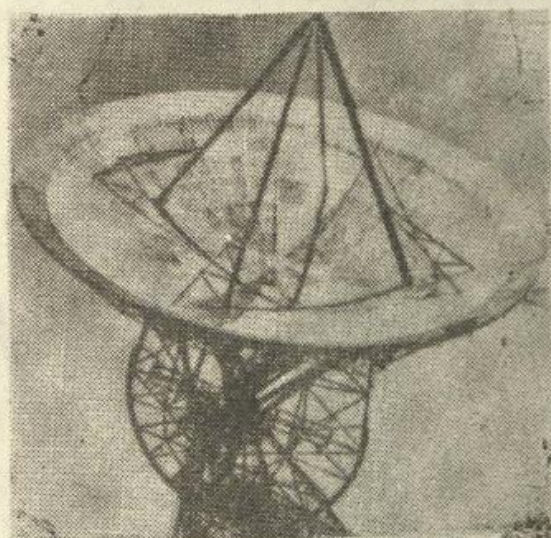


called a robot pilot. It helps human pilot to rest on long flights. A robot is usually directed by radio, light or sound waves.

At one time, it was common to make robots look like human beings. They had head, body, arms and legs. But now they are of any form. The most common form is a simple box. It can be big or small. It works by itself and helps man in many ways. In future, we hope to see more useful and interesting robots.

THE RADAR

Radar is a very useful modern invention. An early development of radar for practical use took place in 1930 in America. Now it is used in every



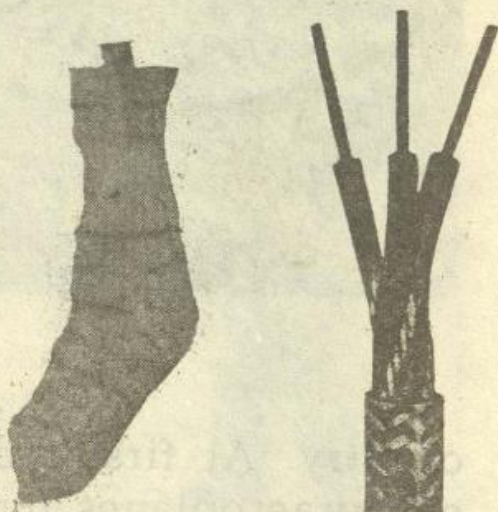
country. At first radar was developed to detect enemy aeroplanes. It proved very useful and helpful

during the Second World War. Now it is used for other purposes as well. It helps aeroplanes to fly and land safely. It prevents ships from colliding against each other. It is helping man to conquer space.

Radar is an electronic system. It uses radio waves. It can detect objects which are not seen because of distance, darkness or clouds. Radar tells the position of an object and its distance from it. If the object is moving, it can tell its speed and direction of travel. When radio waves strike any object, such as an aeroplane, a ship or a mountain, a part of energy is reflected back towards the receiver. The reflection is called an echo. The objects are called signals. The distance to a target is known by the time required for the radio waves to travel from a transmitter to the target and back to a receiver. The calculation is possible because radio waves travel at a known speed *i.e.* the speed of light.

POLYMERS

Polymers are most useful for the common man. They are affecting people more than any other invention. Polymers are natural or synthetic substances. Polymers include rubbers and plastics. The first polymer to be known is natural



rubber. There are many kinds of plastics. All plastics are man-made.

The use of polymers is increasing day-by-day. They have become common due to the invention of plastics. Many things which were formerly made of natural rubber are now made from synthetic polymers. We use polymers to cover electric wiring. Special plastics are used for switches, plugs and sockets. Plastic cups and saucers are already well-known. A kind of polymer is replacing glass. It is called formica. It now covers the tops of most of our tables. Now a days much of our clothing is made of polymers. The nylon socks and shirts are common today. We hope that in the near future most natural materials will be replaced by polymers. They will also be used as food.

EXERCISES

Comprehension

A. Write Yes or No against each sentence:-

1. The computer is an automatic electronic machine. _____
2. There is only one kind of computer. _____
3. Robot does the work of man. _____
4. Robot does not need a person to operate it. _____
5. Radar cannot detect objects in darkness. _____
6. Plastics are polymers. _____
7. Polymers will be used as food. _____

B. Encircle the correct response:-

1. What is a computer?
(a) an old invention (b) a modern invention.

- (c) a very old invention.
2. How many kinds of computers are there?
(a) ten (b) twenty (c) two.
 3. How many languages can a computer translate?
(a) four (b) forty (c) fourteen.
 4. What does a robot pilot drive?
(a) a ship (b) a train (c) an aeroplane.
 5. When did radar first come into practical use?
(a) in 1910 (b) in 1930 (c) in 1970
 6. At what speed do radio waves travel?
(a) speed of sound (b) speed of clouds
(c) speed of light.
 7. What are polymers?
(a) stars (b) synthetic substances
(c) water.

C. Find out the synonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

_____ aim	1. glad
_____ period	2. surprising
_____ large	3. want
_____ wonderful	4. travel
_____ operate	5. short
_____ help	6. time
_____ desire	7. big
_____ move	8. purpose
_____ happy	9. assist
_____ small	10. work

D. Find out the antonym of each word from the list and write its number in the blank space:-

Words	Antonyms
_____ easy	1. un-natural
_____ useful	2. low
_____ old	3. take
_____ large	4. useless
_____ clean	5. late
_____ true	6. difficult
_____ early	7. new

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| _____ give | 8. small |
| _____ natural | 9. dirty |
| _____ high | 10. false |

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the following list:

age man-made rubbers darkness automatic
man food useful radio interesting

1. Polymers will also be used as _____.
2. Through radar one can see a ship in _____.
3. We are living in the _____ of science.
4. A robot is an _____ machine.
5. All plastics are _____.
6. Polymers include _____ and plastics.
7. Radar uses _____ waves.
8. A robot is an _____ invention.
9. Computer is very _____ for calculation.
10. A robot does the work of _____.

F. Select the correct spellings:-

1. (a) computar (b) cumputor (c) computer
2. (a) invanshun (b) invention (c) invenshan
3. (a) profesar (b) prophesor (c) professor
4. (a) building (b) buelding (c) biulding
5. (a) autometic (b) automatic (c) automatak
6. (a) aeroplan (b) aroplane (c) aeroplane
7. (a) machen (b) machine (c) mechine
8. (a) distence (b) distans (c) distance
9. (a) polymars (b) polymers (c) polimars
10. (a) farmika (b) farmeecca (c) formica

Structures

Substitution Drill:-

- A. *Model:* He wrote a letter to his father.
Example: gave a book to his
Answer: He gave a book to his uncle.
1. wrote a letter to his
 2. broke a

3. went to
4. read a
5. beat a
6. ate an
7. met his
8. asked a
9. got a
10. flew a

B. Select the right word and write the same in the blank space:

useful mistakes signals labour ships
machine invention plastics nylon World War

1. Computer is a very useful
2. A robot is an automatic
3. Polymers are very for common man.
4. Radar helped much in the Second
5. Computer does not make
6. Radar prevents from colliding against one another.
7. Polymers include
8. We wear shirts.
9. Echoes from desired objects are called
10. Computers save our time and

C. Re-arrange the following words to make a sentence:-

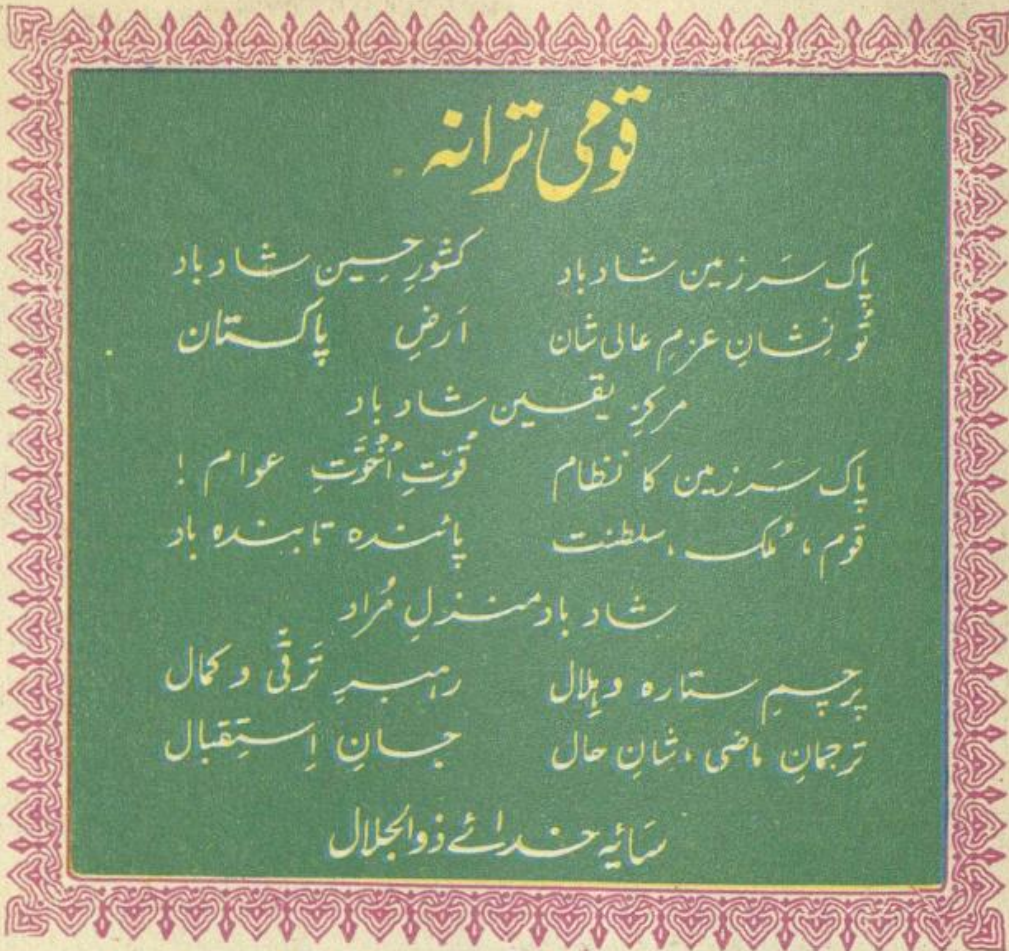
1. is automatic a machine robot an.
2. useful is very computer a.
3. today polymers wear we.
4. is in used radar ships.

D. Join correctly any two parts to make a sentence:-

1. Computer wear nylon socks.
2. A robot can detect things in darkness.
3. We are very useful.
4. Plastics is an electronic machine.
5. Radar works like man.

ALL RIGHTS
RESERVED WITH THE
SINDH TEXTBOOK BOARD, JAMSHORO.

Prepared by the Sindh Textbook Board and
approved by the Education Department, Govt. of Sindh
as sole textbook for schools in Sindh Province.
(Revised by National Committee for Review of Textbooks.)



Code No. S.T.B. - 6

Serial **SPECIMEN**

Edition	Year	No. of Copies	Price Rs.
2nd	March 2000	30,000	15.45